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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The Senate discussed the Cuban question for nearly three hours; resolutions and speeches were strongly in favor of recognition of the Cubans. —— Gen. Lee arrived at Washington, D. C., at 2.30 P. M.; an immense crowd gathered at the railroad depot to meet him. —— In the House, Grosvenor, of Ohio, regarded as spokesman of the President, interpreted the recommendation of McKinley to mean a request for authority to use the army and navy to establish in Cuba a government independent of Spain. —— The Spanish Government is making extraordinary efforts to obtain munitions of war. —— U. S. warships San Francisco and New Orleans sailed from Halifax to New York. —— A dispatch from Washington to the Vatican says that the Pope's intervention in the Cuban affair is hailed with gratitude by the American people. —— New York markets: Money on call firm at 2½@3½ per cent., last loan at 2½ per cent.; cotton dull—middling 6 3-16c.; flour—quiet but firm; wheat spot steady; corn—spot firm; No. 2 36½c; spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; rosin firm and unchanged.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, D. C., April 12.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 50 deg.; 8 P.M., 63 deg.; maximum, 69 deg.; minimum, 47 deg.; mean, 58 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.42 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weather is fair to-night over the lower Lakes, the States of the Ohio valley and thence east to the coast and south to North Carolina and Tennessee; elsewhere cloudiness prevails generally. Rain is falling over Texas and west Missouri, with showers during the past 12 hours from the west Gulf north to the Dakotas. The barometer has fallen rapidly over the upper Mississippi valley, the Lake sections and the North Atlantic States. It is highest over the Ohio valley, the southeast and the Rocky Mountain sections, and lowest over Iowa and off the New York coast. It is warmer in Michigan and in the Middle Atlantic States and colder from the central Gulf coast northwest to Nebraska.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 6.1 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair weather, variable winds.

Port Almanac---April 13.

Sun Rises	5.30 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.32 P. M.
Day's Length	13 H. 02 M.
High Water at Southport	1.10 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	3.40 P. M.

A Rhode Island man has invented a rubber shoe, which he wants to put on the army.

Miss Jessie Parker beat the most popular man in Boise City, Idaho, for Mayor. The boys did it.

Twenty-four of the forty-two cities of Japan having a population above 25,000, are lighted by electricity.

Mr. McKinley must have sat in a refrigerator when he wrote that message or very close to Mark Hanna.

The State of Vermont utilizes her dogs. She taxes them, and gets a revenue of $25,000 a year from the dog tax.

It is estimated that $700,000 was spent in New York and Brooklyn flowers for Easter Sunday. There are 250 florists in these two cities.

Spain has been buying mules in Missouri for use in Cuba. Mules are pretty good kickers but they wouldn't be worth their fodder in a marine war.

Mrs. Reister, who died a few days ago in Newark, N. J., left five orphans ranging in age from 65 to 80 years. She left in all 127 descendants.

The Washington *Post* says that with prompt action by Congress next Thursday or Friday will witness a naval demonstration before Havana. Not this week.

If Mr. McKinley's reasons for not recognizing Cuba's independence be good, when could any weak people, struggling against a powerful oppressor, ever expect recognition?

According to reports from Cuba, a number of the reconcentrados released by Blanco, have been murdered by Spanish soldiers. It is easier to kill reconcentrados than fight armed insurgents.

The oldest Democrat in Massachusetts died the other day aged 97 years. He was a manufacturer of shoes, and during the war suggested that each manufacturer be required to put his name on shoes sold to the Government.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

There is very little new, and nothing definite, to report in the Cuban situation this morning. It is now in the power, and it is the duty, of Congress to adopt a policy that will be honorable to the United States and just to the struggling patriots of Cuba. Firm, vigorous and prompt action is demanded, and if Congress will adopt this course, the Spanish flag will be hauled down in Cuba and all will be peace.

But there will be no war, whether the policy demanded by the people or that of Mark Hanna shall prevail.

The pension-surrendering habit is not growing very rapidly, but occasionally a name is added to the distinguished roll of surrenderers, which numbers three or four up to date. The last is John E. Miller, a Pennsylvania man who has returned his pension of $12 a month because he has recovered his health and doesn't need it.

Among the proposed subjects of taxation to increase the Government revenue in case of war is a tax on petroleum, two cents a gallon, which would give a revenue of $32,000,000. A tax on incomes has not yet been suggested, but a pretty solid pile could be squeezed out of that.

Averting war is all right. No nation should go to war if it can be honorably avoided. But going back on solemn obligations and crawfishing at the eleventh hour are not all right. If taking it as a whole McKinley's message isn't crawfishing we don't know what that is.

The gentlemen who drafted that plank in the St. Louis Republican platform which professed such an ardent desire for the independence of struggling Cuba, must have had the mean grins when they read McKinley's anti-independence message.

The Duke of Veragua has given an exhibition of his patriotism by donating a bull to be killed for the benefit of the Spanish Government, and a bull fighter has exhibited his patriotism by volunteering to jab his sword into the bull for nothing.

Somebody should intervene between Mark Hanna and McKinley. Mark is on top.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. Shrier—Shoes, hats.
Palace Bakery—Choice oranges.
King Grocery Co—Sugar-cured hams.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Lost—Purse of money.
Thursday—Easter egg-hunt.
St. James' S. S.—Easter festival.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. J. D. Black, of Fayetteville, is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. F. P. Sidbury, of Ashton, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. A. Dunn, of Monroe, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. L. W. Temple, of Page's Mill, S. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Thos. Wilson, of Salem, S, C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. L. Borden, of Goldsboro, was registered at the Orton yesterday.

— Mr. E. B. Duncan, of Rocky Point, was in the city on business yesterday.

— M. H. Wooten, Esq., of Kinston, spent several hours in the city yesterday.

— Mr. S. A. L. Johnson, of Abbottsburg, was among the visitors in Wilmington yesterday.

— Mr. C. E. Foy, one of Newbern's most prominent business men, was in the city yesterday.

— The STAR had a call yesterday from Mr. Frank Sessoms, of Point Caswell, whom it is always glad to see.

— Mr. S. C. Morton, of Chadbourn, N. C., returns this morning after spending Easter in Wilmington, a guest of his father.

— Mr. J. B. Robeson and Mr. Bland, of Bennettsville, were in the city yesterday. They are telegraph operators under the Atlantic Coast Line.

— Miss Blanche Fentress, Recording Secretary of the Ladies Foreign Mission Society, left yesterday for Durham to attend a meeting of the Society.

— Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, was here yesterday on his way to Hamlet to attend a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Seventh Judicial District.

— Among the North Carolinians registered at the hotels yesterday were Mr. J. L. Lane, Faison; Mr. J. W. Bullock, Jacksonville; Mr. H. H. Jones, Conaho; Mr. J. E. Balloose, Fremont; Mr. W. E. Albritton, Grifton, and Mr. W. L. Lewis, Whiteville.

— Mr. George Mallard, of Hampstead, was in the city yesterday. He tells the STAR that the cold snap last week did not harm the Howard peach crop. This will be good news to many Wilmington people, who have bought the excellent peaches grown at Hampstead.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The finder of a small silver purse is asked to return same to this office. See ad.

— Fifty crates of strawberries were shipped from Burgaw yesterday and twenty from Ashton.

— Annual Easter egg hunt of St. John's parish in the church yard tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

— A license was issued yesterday for the marriage of a colored couple, Edward Jackson to Florence Fayles, both of Middle Sound.

— The Easter festival of St. James' Sunday School will begin at 8 o'clock to-night in the parish house. See ad. for further particulars.

— The Clyde steamship *Oneida* got on Battery Island shoal yesterday morning at 6.30 o'clock. She pulled off a little later and came on up the river.

— "Great Missionaries of the Ages and Their Works" will be the subject for discussion at the meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society to-night.

— Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son on yesterday cleared the British steamship *Yearby*, Capt. Goldsworthy, for Liverpool, with 9,133 bales of cotton and 500 barrels of rosin, valued at $294,878.

— A fortunate runaway, in that no damage was done, occurred yesterday morning, in which the buggy-horse of one of Wilmington's best known physicians was the principal actor.

— There was $750 insurance on the store house and dwelling, owned by Major William H. Bernard, which was badly damaged by fire Tuesday morning between two and three o'clock.

— The President said in his message: "The war in Cuba must stop." Well, the Spaniards having stopped, the inevitable conclusion is that McKinley wishes to fight the Cubans and make them stop.

— Justice Jno. J. Fowler yesterday bound Rufus Berry, colored, over to the Criminal Court to answer the charge of an assault and battery with deadly weapon upon James New, colored, on March 26th.

— The New Hanover County Brard of Audit was in session last night for the examination of the accounts of the county treasurer, they having been unable to complete their work at their recent meeting.

— St. James' vestry, elected Monday night, met last night for the purpose of organizing. Mr. Clayton Giles was elected senior warden, Mr. T. D. Meares junior warden, Mr. William Calder treasurer and Mr. N. N. Davis secretary.

— Three cases were disposed of yesterday in the Mayor's Court; all were convicted and fined as follows: Becky Green, disorderly conduct, $2.50 and costs; Lucy Coleman, disorderly conduct, $2.50 and costs; Jno. Waddell, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, $5.00 and costs. Jno. Grotgen is to be tried to-day for disorderly conduct and interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

THE MONTHLY INSPECTIONS.

W. L. I. and Naval Reserves Make Their Usual Fine Record.

More than usual interest attached to the drill of the Wilmington Light Infantry last night in that it was the occasion for the regular monthly inspection of guns and other equipment. As usual all were found in excellent condition. A very satisfactory drill was participated in by a goodly squad of the company.

The regular monthly inspection of the Wilmington Division of Naval Reserves was also made last night by Lieutenant McIlhenny before the evening's drill. The Naval Reserves' arms, etc., were also very creditably passed upon. Their drill was on Third and Market streets.

EXAMINATIONS YESTERDAY.

Sixteen Applicants to be Assistants to Depot Agents During Berry Season.

In the Atlantic Coast Line building yesterday there was held an examination of applicants for the position of assistants to the depot agents at stations between Wilmington and Goldsboro, on the W. & W. railroad, during the strawberry season, which is just now opening.

The examination was conducted by Mr. W. G. Farmer, of the auditor's office, and there were sixteen young men who stood the examination. At least the majority of these will be assigned to positions at once and will serve during the coming season.

About Free Advertising.

The STAR feels compelled to announce that, in self-defence, it must "shut down" on free advertising of club and society meetings, church festivals and other entertainments. It is not for the purpose of making money that this course is adopted—for advertisements of the class referred to may be inserted for one cent per word—but it is because the free advertising we are called on to do has become so burdensome as to be unendurable.

The Fire Yesterday Afternoon.

At 1.18 P. M. yesterday a fire alarm was received from box 17, corner Fifth and Nixon streets. The fire was at No. 1305 North Eighth street. The building is a two story dwelling owned and occupied by John H. Hall, colored. The fire was occasioned by a spark from the chimney. The damage was about $10.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Meeting New Board of Managers—Committees Appointed—Col. Cantwell Re-Elected Secretary.

The first meeting of the board of managers of the Produce Exchange for the year 1898-99 was held yesterday at noon. The board is composed of Messrs. C. H. Robinson, C. E. Borden, W. B. Cooper, A. H. Brenner and Capt. W. R. Kenan. They confirmed appointments to committees made by the President, Mr. Oscar Pearsall, as follows:

Finance—W. B. Cooper, A. H. Brenner, Jno. L. Cantwell.

Law—C. H. Robinson, C. E. Borden.

Information and Statistics—C. H. Robinson, H. K. Nash, A. H. Brenner.

Marine—H. G. Smallbones, James Sprunt, Jas. T. Harper.

Inspection—C. H. King, M. J. Heyer, H. C. McQueen, C. W. Worth.

Cotton Classification—Wm. Calder, D. L. Gore, John F. McNair.

Manufactures—J. H. Chadbourn, Jr., B. Solomon, Wm. Latimer, L. B. McKenzie, C. J. Mitchell.

R. R. Transportation—G. J. Boney, H. M. Emerson, Wm. Calder, H. L. Vollers, T. D. Meares.

Membership—Walker Taylor, M. J. Corbett, Geo. R. French, T. C. James, Oscar Pearsall.

Telegraphic Reports—W. R. Kenan, W. G. Whitehead, P. Pearsall.

Southport Shipping—H. K. Nash, Jno. T. Rankin, R. R. Stone.

Quotations—C. W. Worth, H. K. Nash, Wm. H. Sprunt, D. L. Gore, C. H. Robinson, Wm. Calder, Jno. F. McNair, D. McEachern, F. E. Hashagen.

The President is ex-officio a member of all the committees except that on arbitration, the members of which have not as yet been named.

Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, who for a long time has faithfully served the Exchange as secretary and treasurer, was re-elected to that position yesterday.

The financial affairs of the Exchange are in a healthy condition and the Board of Managers decided yesterday to put $300 of the surplus out at interest.

At Immanuel Church.

A delightful entertainment was given in the Sunday School rooms of Immanuel Presbyterian Church. The following programme was observed: 1, music by the orchestra; 2, scene on a passenger train; 3, recitation by Miss Nora Bowers; 4, music by orchestra; 5, magic music.

Part Second—1, music by orchestra; 2, recitation, "In Schoolboy Days," by Miss Emma Morton, followed by music by Miss M. Taylor; 3, music by orchestra; 4, recitation by Miss Anna Ramsay; 5, Japanese drill and tea party.

The entertainment, which was a complete success, was gotten up by Mrs. D. C. Whitted.

The music furnished by Miss Ferguson's class of seven pupils with guitars and mandolins was very much enjoyed as were also the excellent selections rendered by Miss M. Taylor on the guitar.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—49 bales cotton, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—106 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 8 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—11 casks spirits turpentine, 48 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—2 casks spirits turpentine, 62 bbls rosin, 39 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—23 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 139 bbls rosin, 32 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—1 bale cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 51 bbls rosin, 121 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Berta M. T.—5 bales cotton.

Alderman's raft—92 bbls tar.

Total—Cotton, 184 bales; spirits turpentine, 28 casks; rosin, 308 bbls; tar, 321 bbls; crude turpentine, 9 bbls.

Magistrate's Court.

Justice G. W. Bornemann was aroused from his slumbers at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by a colored woman, one Adelia Myers, who had been in a fight and wanted to pay the penalty for the same. She was returning from an entertainment and had got into trouble with another person, Sarah Murray, also colored. She submitted, paid the costs, and swore out a warrant against her adversary, who pretty soon put in her appearance. In the last case judgment was suspended upon the payment of costs.

John Spicer, a small colored boy, charged with stealing a ham from Mr. R. E. Ward, was also before Justice Bornemann. The evidence of his guilt was not conclusive by any means and he was acquitted, the costs in the case falling upon the prosecutor.

A Telegram to Gen. Lee.

The following, from Petersburg, Va., is a specimen of some of the telegraphic communications that Consul General Fitzhugh Lee received on his way to Washington:

The Powhatan Troop will reorganize as horse marines. They aspire to the honor of escorting you back to Havana and will swim or wade as ordered. We have determined that you shall not be allowed to return to Havana by yourself any more. Will meet you at Union depot, Richmond, for instructions, by order of Joseph Hobson, Captain, and in the words of Stuart, "We are yours to count on."

JAMES R. WORTH, Private.

COLORED BOY KILLED.

Shot by Police Officer W. D. George About 10 O'clock Last Night.

THE OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

Was Attacked by a Crowd of Men and Boys Who Attempted to Rescue a Woman He Had Arrested—Fired in Self-Defence.

Richard Loftin, a colored boy aged seventeen years and, who was recently a porter at the crockery store of Messrs. S. A. Schloss & Co. was shot and killed by policeman W. D. George last night at 10 o'clock near the intersection of Fifth and Red Cross streets. Officer George had arrested a colored woman and was carrying her to the guard house with the assistance of his brother, Mr. Frank George. Loftin, the colored boy, was in a group of 75 or 100 men and boys who, as the officer claimed, were trying to take his prisoner away from him. He fired into the crowd with the result already indicated.

Officer George's Statement.

A STAR representative had an interview with policeman George about 11.30 o'clock last night in his cell at the jail. He told the reporter that he and officer Joe Sharp, colored, were on duty in the vicinity of the hobby horses at the corner of Red Cross and Fifth streets; that Sharp had left him for some special work; that he (George) came upon two negro women fighting in the street and arrested both of them; that a crowd of colored men and youths rushed up to him and demanded the release of the women. He refused, and they tore one away from him, but he held on to the other.

The crowd seemed infuriated and began to throw rocks and bricks at him and dash sand into his face. His brother, Frank George, came to his aid, and both, Mr. George said, were struck with sticks. He showed the reporter a large lump on top of his head where some one struck him with a stick. He said two shots were fired at him and one came near hitting his brother, and that he fought with his billy and fists as best he could and only used his pistol as a last resort, and then only fired one shot. He says he can't say whether he shot Richard Loftin or not. The men were rushing upon him and he fired at the group of assailants.

Mr. George says that policeman Frank Toomer, colored, came up in the midst of the struggle and encouraged the crowd in their assault upon him, and in fact attempted to arrest him (policeman George), even following him to the City Hall and thence to the jail, abusing him all the while. Mr. George said further that he turned the woman he arrested over to Captain Bender and then surrendered himself, and that through it all he had only striven to discharge his duty as a policeman.

What Some of the Witnesses Say.

Violet Martin, the woman whom officer George had under arrest, says that she was arrested through mistake. She was not the woman who had been fighting in the crowd about the hobby horses. She did not resist, but went quietly along with the officer, he holding one of her arms and his brother the other. She knew there was a crowd behind, but did not know that they were trying to secure her release, and did not hear them make any threats. She and the officer and his brother were on the sidewalk near the northwest corner of Fifth and Red Cross streets and the crowd was about six or eight steps away, when the officer threw up his pistol and fired.

James Ford, a colored painter, said he was talking to officer George on Sixth and Red Cross streets. Somebody shouted "There's a fight" and the policeman ran to investigate. A few minutes later, Ford saw the officer with the woman, Violet Martin. A crowd had gathered around protesting that the prisoner was not the one who had been fighting. The officer struck at the crowd with his club and hit a small colored boy on the head. Then the officer and his brother went on with the prisoner. Two followed about ten steps behind on the sidewalk, while in the middle of the street there was a crowd of a hundred people who said: "If you carry her to the guard house we'll go too." Officer George fired two shots, the interval between the two not being long enough to allow a man to count ten. The first shot, Fred thought, was the one that took effect. He said to officer George, "Mr. George, you have killed a man." and followed him, his prisoner and his brother to the corner of Fourth and Red Cross, when officer T. P. Toomer, colored, came up and told officer George to consider himself under arrest. Toomer then accompanied the crowd to the City Hall. The colored woman gave bond for her appearance at court at noon to-day. Officer George gave himself up and was placed in jail.

The boy was killed outright. Dr. T. R. Mask, colored, was called and said the ball entered the back of the neck just below the base of the skull. The boy's neck was broken by the ball, which lodged somewhere in the lower part of his mouth.

Coroner Jacobs had the body removed to D. C. Evans' undertaking establishment and called a jury of inquest to meet at the court house at 9 o'clock this morning.

Officer George's fellow policemen speak very highly of him and think his own danger must have been great enough to justify his shooting, and Chief Melton says George is one of the most level-headed fellows on the force.

SUPPLIES FOR FORT CASWELL

The Carriage for the Ten-inch Gun—Cartridges and Other Munitions of War Arrive.

A ten-inch disappearing gun is certainly a much more terrible instrument of warfare than one would at first think. On the three cars at the Seaboard Air Line depot there is enough machinery, the uninitiated would think, to run a dozen ten-inch guns. However, those who know say that the whole lot, weighing ninety-three thousand pounds, is the carriage for a single gun. The cars remained on the tracks just in front of the passenger depot until yesterday afternoon when they were moved down to the water where the carriage awaits transportation down the river.

The *Easton*, which does a good part of the government transportation, was not so busily occupied as usual yesterday. The government at present has all the men it needs, so that the *Easton* is engaged now in carrying supplies, ammunition, etc. Yesterday she had on board a quantity of cartridges.

The Clyde steamship *Oneida* which arrived in port yesterday brought supplies for the officers at Caswell. There were desks, tables, and typewriters in the lot.

Mr. R. L. Wallace, an experienced operator from Sumter, S. C., arrived in the city Monday and went to Caswell yesterday to take charge of the government telegraph office.

Mr. W. H. Chadbourn, Jr., Assistant United States Engineer, who for the past few weeks has had charge of the transportation of men and supplies to Fort Caswell, has been ordered to Atlanta and left for that place on day before yesterday. He will be in the service of the government but exactly in what capacity is not known.

Basket Picnic to Old Brunswick.

Between 150 and 200 people went to "Old Brunswick" yesterday on the steamer *Wilmington*. The excursion was given by the ladies of Queen Bertha's Guild of St. John's Episcopal church.

The weather was delightful and the picnicers spent a delightful day, leaving here at 8.30 A. M. and returning shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Wilmington* had her Easter colors on and they are elegant. She has resumed her regular trips to South port, the *Navassa* making her last trip on Monday.

St. Paul's Vestry Organized.

The recently elected vestrymen of St. Paul's Episcopal Church met last night in Dr. W. D. McMillan's office and perfected organization by the election of Dr. McMillan as senior warden; Mr. J. J. Windley, as junior warden and treasurer and Mr. W. R. Brice, secretary. Matters pertaining to the weal of the church were freely discussed and action taken in several matters. Vestrymen present were Dr. McMillan, R. C. Cantwell, R. H. Pickett, William Brice and John Windley.

Monitor Nantucket,

The naval officers and constructors who have been here to inspect the condition of the *Nantucket* left yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for Brunswick, Ga., where they will inspect another of the old monitors, the *Passaic*. They sent their report to the navy department by telegraph on Monday night and followed the telegram up with a letter yesterday. Commander Morton is now awaiting orders to proceed to have all the necessary repairs to the *Nantucket* made and made quickly.

Delighted With This Vicinity.

The party of students and professors from the University of Pennsylvania, who have been in this vicinity the past week seeking specimens of flowers, etc., left yesterday at 7.15 o'clock on their return trip. Much of their time while here was spent on the beach at Wrightsville, Ocean View, at Southport and other points of interest. They expressed themselves as delighted with this section and gathered many highly prized specimens.

The Masonic Temple.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., held a meeting last night at which the plan to erect the Masonic temple was freely discussed. There is no doubt but that the temple will be built, but the ways and means will have to be carefully considered, and no definite action was taken by St. John's Lodge last night. The discussion and the final action on the proposition submitted were deferred until the next meeting.

Cheap Advertising.

If you wish to advertise at the lowest rates try the department in the STAR, on fourth page, headed "Business Locals." Situations or help wanted, srticles lost or found, rooms or houses wanted or to rent, business opportunities, and many other short miscellaneous advertisements are taken for that department at one cent per word for each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents for each insertion.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

— Rev. J. T. Betts, of Whiteville, was in the city yesterday.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

Gov. Russell Accepts Caldwell's Resignation and Declares the Office Vacant.

CALDWELL MAKES REPLY.

Refuses to Comply With the Governor's Notification to Get Out—Other Raleigh News—Supreme Court Decisions.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12.

General Lee passed through Selma this morning at 6.30 and several Raleigh gentlemen who were there report that a large crowd was at the depot on the arrival of the train. Gen. Lee made his appearance on the car platform and was lustily cheered. Lee is the favorite of the people in Raleigh.

It is announced that Governor Russell and his Popocratic allies will attempt to make the fight of the lease of the N. C. railroad the issue in the coming campaign. *The Progressive Farmer*, in an editorial which Governor Russell is said to be the author of, says that every legislative candidate will be made to declare himself on the stump.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Supreme Court rendered opinion to-day as follows:

State Treasurer vs. Bank of New-Hanover, error.

Williams vs. Gill, from Rockingham, affirmed.

Governor Russell accepts Caldwell's tender of resignation as Railway Commissioner, declaring the office vacant. Caldwell declines to recognize the Governor's action. The Governor wrote Caldwell: "In your letter of March 30th you notified me that your resignation was at my disposal. This was treated by me and by you as an unconditional tender of your resignation. I am not willing to admit that you could withdraw the tender of resignation without my consent. I, therefore, notify you that your resignation is accepted and that the office is vacant. I ask that you will comply with your promise in good faith and send to me a formal letter of resignation."

To the above letter Caldwell replied as follows, under date of April eleventh. "My resignation has never been in your hands; the tender thereof was not accepted; a distinct withdrawal of the same was made known to you in my letter of April 1, which with drawal I had the right to make and, certainly, I shoud adhere to that conclusion when on Friday, April 3, in your office, you assured me that you would not accept my resignation if placed upon your table. I deny your right either legally or morally to ask for it now, and therefore decline to comply with your present request. "There is not and cannot be a vacancy in the office at present, and you have no right to make any appointment.

"I refrain from discussing the relative positions of your Excellency and myself at present."

John A. Sims and John W. Graham are being considered by the Governor for Caldwell's place.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

Board of Directors Meet and Carry Out Gov. Russell's Programme—Patrick Elected President of the Road.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

NEWBERN, N. C., April 12.—The directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad met to-night. The following was the programme as laid down by the Governor: Electing D. W. Patrick, of Greene county, president; B. F. Brown, of Jones, and L. L. Hoyt, of Onslow, directors. The session lasted four hours, and was held in secret.

The directors are not saying anything. Enough is known, however, to show that changes will be made of roadmaster, in the auditor's office and other positions on the road. Indications are that the Governor directs the dismissals, who are known as Hancock men.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice April 9, 1898.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Miss Henrietta Barnhill, Miss A A Bunney, Miss Minnie Brindle, Miss Richie Blue, Miss Elsey Cherry, Mrs George Cruse, Miss Louise Canbee, Mealnuer Cromity, Miss Heallean Elfington, Mrs Vight Elfge, Mrs T W George, Mrs Jane Green, Miss Leana George, Miss B G Hewlette, Miss Callie Hathaway, Miss Mamie Henderson, Miss Delia Hall, Mrs Katie Larnce, Mrs Jane Parsley, Miss Clarey Richardson, Miss Dalseina Reed 2, Miss Julia F Sutton, Miss A J Wright, Mrs Charnee Walker, Mrs Daniel Ward, Miss Helen E Van Trump.

MEN'S LIST.

R F Barsdale, J H Bryant, James Bear, J F Baggett, Robert Bentley, Shipman Bond, Elick Casteen, Mr H Council, Will Crewell, Carlos Cunningham, Chas R Duffy, James Edwards, B Fuller, F J Fisher, Jeffy Fuller, Graham Henry, W C Gregory, Geo E Howell, Lewis King, Levy Bros, Laura Lain, John Merritt, Jno Saulsbury, Jno Massenpurg, Thos Marant, George Mason, Henry Pender, Chas A Walls, M I Walsh.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Rich Flowers, Thos Taylor.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead lettter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN, Postmaster.

— Mr. F. S. Cox, of Newbern, spent last night in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNED TO US LARGE QUANTITY OF CHOICE
Florida and Seedless
ORANGES.
Seedless 25 Cents Dozen.
Floridas 30 Cents Dozen.
50 Bunches Bananas 15c Dozen.
PALACE BAKERY.
ap 13 tf 17 South Second Street.

If Alive
You cannot afford to pass my place of business without coming in to inspect my elegant line of
SHOES, HATS
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
All of which are the latest designs for this Spring. Remember no body urges to buy. All I ask is a look and be convinced that I will save you money on any article sold in my line.
A. SHRIER,
ap 13 tf 114 Market street.

A Small Lot of
TROPICAL BRAND
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Just arrived, which we will close out at 10c per pound. May not have any more at this price.
THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER,
'Phone 267. Fourth Street Bridge.
ap 13 tf

There is Nothing Better Than
CUBAN BLOSSOM CIGARS,
RENOWN CIGARS,
Topical Twist Head Cigars.
Every business place in town handles these goods. Prices cheerfully sent.
We are packers of provisions and handle a complete line of Meats of every kind, including Armour & Co., Chicago.
Canned Meats,
"Shield Brand" Lard.
Compound Lard.
Pic-Nic Hams.
Regular Hams, &c., &c.
WE SELL
"Stocks" Best Flour,
"Q" "Q" "Q" "Q."
None better sold.
Vollers & Hashagen,
ap 3 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

F. T. MILLS,
Wholesale and Retailer Dealer in
HORSES AND MULES.
Constantly on hand a full line of mated teams, Roadsters, Saddlers, general purpose and Farm Horses.
Full Line of Farm and City Mules.
One to two car loads received every week. All stock is guaranteed as represented.
112 and 114 North Water St.
feb 19 tf

JUST TWO DAYS!
Tuesday and Wednesday,
12 1-2c per pound for
Springfield Hams.
Nuff said.
S. W. SANDERS,
At the Unlucky Corner.
ap 12 tf

OPERA HOUSE.
FASHIONABLE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, APRIL 14TH.
First appearance here of
Mr. N. C. Goodwin,
Assisted by
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
Presenting his greatest success
A GILDED FOOL.
Seat sale begin Tuesday.
Reserved seats $1.50. General admission $1.00.
ap 10 3t su tu th

Printer Wanted.
A Printer (two-thirder) who is qualified to work on a morning paper may secure employment by applying at the
ap 9 3t STAR OFFICE.

BASE BALL SUPPLIES.

The following premiums are offered for the Coupons of KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP:
10 Coupons—A first quality Base Ball (for boys.)
10 Coupons—A Hard-Wood Ash Bat.
30 Coupons—A Catcher's Mitt—best quality.
HOLMES & WATTERS,
6 and 8 North Front street.
ap 2 tw

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $80.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13

A BLUNDERING POLICY.

Mr. McKinley's message to Congress is not a straightout recommendation for forcible intervention in the dispute between Spain and the Cubans; it is a conditional recommendation with a string to it, and amounts simply to a request to Congress to authorize him to intervene and use force if he should deem it necessary, in other words to turn the management of that business over to him, and put the war-making power and the army and navy in his hands. It is conditional, and looks simply to the restoration of order on the island, with or without the consent of either or both of the combatants. This is what he practically admits when alluding to the armistice decided upon by the Spanish Government he says, "If it attain a successful result our aspirations as a peace-loving people will be attained."

This eliminates the question of Cuban independence entirely, and is a virtual admission that the independence of Cuba never did figure much in the programme, and then only as an incident in the event that intervention could not be avoided without imperilling the Republican party. If Mr. McKinley had the discretionary power he asks for we have no doubt that negotiations with Madrid would be resumed, and that the tentative armistice would be prolonged with the hope of effecting some arrangement with the insurgents by which peace might be restored and Mr. McKinley's administration be relieved from the unpleasant predicament in which it has been put (and at the same time put this country), by declaring for intervention without independence. If there be intervention at all it should be with independence, for then we would have only the Spaniards to deal with, and not the Spaniards and the Cubans, too.

But suppose there be forcible intervention, what then? Suppose we send a fleet of warships to make a demonstration on Havana, or blockade the port and starve the town into submission, what then? Are we then to turn the island over to the insurgents or to establish a provisional government entirely ignoring the men who have been heroically fighting for more than three years? If they have not by their sacrifices and fighting for three years established their claim to represent the people of Cuba and the right to claim that they already have a government, by what right can we dictate to the people of Cuba, and put up a government of our own? Practically the intervention proposed is intervention to abolish both Spanish and Cuban rule and put up instead a rule of our own, which may be of long or short duration, depending upon circumstances.

This is not the kind of intervention the American people wanted and it is not the kind they will endorse, for they had made up their minds that if there was to be intervention it must end in Cuban independence, not only from the Spaniard but from the dictation of Washington, which has behind it the inspiration of men interested in preserving the bonds they hold against Spain, to pay the interest on which the revenues derived from Cuba are mainly devoted.

As the case stands the proposed intervention is based now almost solely on the restoration of order, which eliminates the "humanity" consideration (as far as the reconcentrados are concerned,) the Maine catastrophe, (for the most that is made out of that is to cite it as an evidence of Spanish weakness,) and the independence of Cuba, (which may be waived if the Spaniards can either fool or buy enough Cubans to bring a cessation of hostilities by them,) and then this so-called intervention would find us just where we were at the beginning of this struggle, a little over three years ago, resulting in another truce which is liable to be broken at any time when the Cubans again become too sorely tried by Spanish faithlessness to obligations and intolerable oppression.

As we view it we have by this unfortunate talk of intervention without independence simply "jumped from the frying pan into the fire," if we assume that a recognition of Cuban independence presented any embarrassments. Our true and least embarrassing policy was to have recognized the independence of Cuba twelve months ago, if not sooner, or her belligerency two years ago or more. In either case we would have escaped the complications and responsibilities that intervention without recognition may result in. Had belligerent rights been granted in the first year of the war or independence later, the Cubans would have been put in such a position that they could have had ships on the sea, could have floated the Cuban flag, issued bonds to raise money to buy arms and munitions of war, and would not have been forced to rely upon the filibusters from our ports, which were watched more closely and more closely pursued by our own sea police than they were by the Spaniards at watch upon the sea. If this had been done there would have been no ground for interference, moral or otherwise, by any other power, and while our right to recognize independence might be questioned, under international law, it could not be any more questioned than the right to forcibly intervene is, for it would have been as clear if not clearer.

A great blunder was made when independence was dropped for intervention. Our true policy was the recognition of independence, giving the Cubans time and opportunity to demonstrate their ability to drive the Spaniards out, as they declared they could do, and forcibly intervene only in case of necessity.

MINOR MENTION.

The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry appointed by this Government found that the explosion was caused by a submarine mine. The Spanish Court reports that the explosion was internal, and it has been positively asserted by high officials that there were no submarine mines in Havana harbor. Gen. Weyler denied it, the present Spanish Minister at Washington not only denied it but asserted that the only mine in Havana harbor was an old one which was walled up many years ago. But if the Spaniards keep on talking they will establish the existence of mines without proof from any other source. A short while ago an English submarine mine manufacturer published a detailed statement to the effect that he had made for Spain and delivered to Spanish authorities a number of mines some of which were intended for Havana harbor. Commenting upon this the present Spanish Minister of Marine says "that during the past eighteen months the Spanish Government has not contracted with any English firm to lay mines in Havana harbor," and adds that "the torpedoes sent to Cuba have not yet been laid in Havana harbor." This is both an evasion and an admission. Mr. Gibbons, the party referred to, did not say he had made the mines within the past eighteen months', or that he had contracted with the Spanish Government to lay any in Havana harbor. He only said that he had several years ago made for Spain a number of mines, some of which he had no doubt went to Cuba. But the Minister admits that torpedoes have gone to Cuba, but says they have not been laid yet. Admiral Beranger was the former Minister of Marine. He says "there is no fear of our Cuban ports being exposed to a night attack in as much as Havana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba are defended by electric and automatic torpedoes with a large radius of action. The late Senor Canovas del Castillo, who paid attention to these matters, decided in accord with myself, to send 190 torpedoes which must have been placed in those harbors. Chacon, the well known torpedo expert, undertook to convey and place these engines." Here is Spanish official against Spanish official, one directly contradicting the other, and both speaking positively, and so positively as to leave no doubt that "these engines" were sent to Cuba, and little doubt that some of them were placed in Havana harbor, after the positive denials to the contrary.

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That Gen. Fitzhugh Lee would receive a hearty welcome on his return from Havana and an enthusiastic greeting at the places he touched on his route from Tampa to Washington goes without saying, and he did. This was not merely a tribute to the man from people who admire him and honor the name he bears, but the unrestrained expression of the people who thus show their hearty endorsement of the nerve and the thoroughbred Americanism he showed while representing this Government in Havana, and the courageous patriotism he showed in maintaining the dignity and honor of the country, which placed its trust in him. This is no sectional partiality, for there is no corner of the United States, however remote, where the manly bearing of Fitzhugh Lee has not been the subject of the highest encomium, and where he would not be greeted to-day as respectfully, although perhaps not with the same unbounded enthusiasm, as he was by the people whose fathers and brothers fought years ago under the stars and bars that Lee bore into battle. Would the President of the United States, however much his high office may be respected, meet with such greetings in any part of the United States? Is there any one who supposes he would? He certainly would not, and if not it is not because the people have lost respect for the President, but simply because the policy of the President has disappointed them, in the exhibit of the lack of nerve and in the vacillation which has marked his course, when they expected after all that has been said and done, a determined, uncompromising stand for the dignity and honor of the country which he by virtue of his office represents, but by his utterances does not represent. If Lee was in McKinley's place, there would be no such emasculated policy, no such wavering, compromising attitude when the American people demanded something more creditable.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— At this crises in the nation's history there is neither North nor South, East nor West, neither money interest; nor labor interests; all are united in and for the common peopeople—united for the welfare and the wellbeing, the honor and the protection of the Union, a union in fact as in name. Whatever doubts and differences there may have been in the past fade before a common foe.—*New York Commercial, Dem.*

—— Minister of War Correa of Spain seems to view the situation of his country somewhat in the light of the famous old explanation of the Presbyterian creed, "You'll be damned if you do, and you'll be damned if you don't." The situation means trouble for Spain, which ever way events go. If she goes to war with the United States she will get the worst of it, and if the does not go to war the government will have to "fight Spaniards" in place of fighting foreigners.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— It may be merely a cruel suspicion, but the persistence with which Mr. J. B. Gibbons sticks to his theory that the Maine was blown up by one of his mines, and incidentally, weaves in a careful description of the virtues of the same, looks very much as if he had a keen appreciation of the value of advertising, and was not unmindful of the opportunity thrown in his way by American newspaper enterprise to call attention to the superior quality of his wares. At any rate, if we take his word at its face value, he has proven nothing more than that he made a certain number of mines, and that Spain bought them.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Little Bobbie—"My mother belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution." Little Eddie—"My ma's got a chainless bike."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— A Cheap Article: Krinkle—"Your friend talks like a fierce warrior." Craft—"Yes; my friend still believes peace will be maintained."—*Philadelphia North American.*

— Sweet Insouciance: "Everybody is saying that we must have more coast defences," remarked Maud. "Well," replied Mamie, "it doesn't concern me. I never think of riding down hill without keeping one hand on the brake."—*Washington Star.*

— Mr. Daykin—"For my part, I can't see anything very artistic about this new rug you've bought." Mrs. Daykin—"You can't? Why, it was the most expensive one they had in the place!"

— Tommy—"Papa, what is that diplomacy the papers talk so much about?" Papa—"Diplomacy is the art which enables one man to inform another that he is a scoundrel without giving him a chance to get mad about it."

— It was in a village in and the talk turned on the eight-hour question. A burly artisan chimed in from the corner with a "Tut, tut, man! What do we want with the eight-hous system? See what we're doing now—begin at 6 in the morning and knock off at 6 at night."—*Answers.*

— Precedents Not Lacking—"I wish you were not always wanting to go out riding, Clara. You ought to pay a little more attention to the serious things of life. Remember, you can't go to heaven in a carriage." "Why, papa, Elijah did."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "I would go with you to the end of the earth," he asserted, passionately. "Not with me, you wouldn't," she replied, coldly. "Why not?" he demanded. "For two reason," she answered. "One is that I'm not going, and the other is that there isn't any." When one meets the prosaic new woman one has to be careful what he says.—*Tit Bits.*

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G AHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Concord *Standard:* Saturday evening about 4 o'clock an accident happened at the machine shops of the Concord Lumber Company, when Mr. Chas. Myers, a young man who drives a dray, was accidentally thrown upon the saw. He was taking moulding away from the moulding machine and says he fell. No one saw the accident from the beginning. His right hand was completely torn off except the thumb. He also received a very slight cut in the side.

— Greensboro *Record:* Rev. Geo. W. Pinnix died rather suddenly at the residence of his son, M. H. Pinnix, on Ashe street, Sunday morning about 3 o'clock. Mr. Pinnix was in his usual robust health up to the time he prepared to retire. He was sitting on the side of his bed about 9 o'clock, when he suddenly fell over. A physician was summoned at once, but he could do nothing. Mr. Pinnix had received a stroke of apoplexy, the result of Bright's disease. He lingered until 3 o'clock, dying without regaining consciousness.

— Alexander *Mascot:* Dr. J. H. Judd, of Shiloh township, has found a zircon mine on his farm six miles west of town. The crystals are found in considerable quantities and are the largest ever found. Zircons are found in Georgia, Henderson county, this State, and in Canada, but those found in those localities are much smaller than Dr. Judd's. He exhibited several handsome specimens here Monday, the largest of which weighs 1¼ ounces and is the largest known specimen in existence. Several Northern mineralogists have examined Dr. Judd's mine and pronounce it a very valuable one. He has sold quite a number of the crystals at from fifteen cents to one dollar each.

DR. JASPER ON THE SUN.

His Famous Sermon Shows That the Orb Really Moves.

Among the show places of the city of Richmond the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist church, with its pastor, the Rev. John Jasper, is not regarded in the same rank as the capitol or the site of Libby prison. But he ought to be, for he is the author of that famous sermon on the sun called "The Sun Do Move."

Dr. Jasper is proud of his sermon and loves to dilate on the various times and places in which he has delivered his unique argument. It was first heard in his own church, and then by request in the Market house before a vast gathering. After that, under the direction of a Lyceum bureau, which paid him $100 a month and all his traveling expenses, he delivered it in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Camden, Pittsburg and many other places, convincing many deep thinkers of the fallacies of the now generally accepted theory of the solar system.

The doctor lives in a little room near his church in which he welcomes visitors with much cordiality. His masterpiece is an attack on the doctrines of Mr. Copernicus, who, he says, "claims that the earth revolves on axles." Mr. Isaac Newton and Mr. Herschel and other scientists of that caliber. He is not at all sure of where these eminent philosophers reside at present, but he has a vague idea that it is "up north somewhere."

The text for the sermon Dr. Jasper finds in Exodus. It is "The Lord is a man of war, the Lord is his name." It is a long way from this to a philosophical portion of his argument. This he establishes by quoting from Revelation the verse which relates to the spectacle of four angels standing on the four corners of the earth holding the four winds. Through this he points out that the earth is square and not round, according to the general belief which has existed for some years.

Of the fact that the sun really does move he brings the Scriptures again to bear witness, notably in the psalm beginning "From the rising of the sun." But in Joshua's command to the sun to stand still Dr. Jasper finds his greatest argument and his peroration. The eighth verse of the thirty-eighth chapter of Isaiah and the twelfth and thirteenth verses and the tenth chapter of Joshua end the sermon thus:

"Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sundial of Ahaz 10 degrees backward. So the sun returned 10 degrees, by which degrees it was gone down."

"Thus spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon.

"And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies."—New York Press.

Early Man.

"Was early man a savage?" asks a scientific friend. We were not on such familiar terms with the early man that was as would enable us to give details of his private life, but if our friend will alter the verb and ask about the early man that is, we think the following reply will satisfy him:

It depends upon circumstances. Two winters ago we had an experience of the early man that will last us for years. He was early because he had to catch a train.

He lighted a candle—the gas was turned off at the meter—and proceeded to dress. He got on fairly well (merely taking off a little skin here and there, shooting all the things out of his pockets in his endeavors to get his clothes right side up and gashing himself with the razor through using cold water) until he tried to button his collar. Then the trouble began.

He had cut his nails overnight. He turned and writhed as he used one thumb and then the other, he cast his eyes up at the ceiling, hung out his tongue, jumped about and made faces and remarks, but that hole would not go round the stud. He had a rest, wiped away the perspiration and started again very deliberately, but without result. Then he tried the button hook, but he only succeeded in clawing out a piece of flesh and losing the stud on the floor under the bed.

Then he made more remarks. This aroused his wife, who proceeded to show him the superiority of woman in the great enterprises of this life. In exactly two minutes she had found that stud, buttoned his collar, arranged his necktie, told him to make haste and called him an idiot. After that our early man was too savage for anything.—Pearson's Weekly.

Tired of the Choir.

If we are to sit back in our pews and gaze up at a lot of singers and not be able for the life that is in us to distinguish five words of their hymns, anthems, etc., then let choirs come down. If our prevailing thought as listeners is, who is the handsomest female singer or the ugliest male one—if she went up to C and he down to Z, if the heart has not been impressed by the sentiment of the song, which they have kept all to themselves, then let them stop off awhile and take lessons in enunciation from an elocutionist.—Atlanta Constitution.

Conclusive Proof.

Percy—I wonder why we say that love is blind?

Gerald—Because we so often see a pretty girl fall in love with some other man.—Brooklyn Life.

Caroline Writing.

Charlemagne introduced into his dominions and ordered all his subjects to write a particular form of letter. Copies were made of the alphabet in the new style, and both single letters and connected writing were shown that the people might understand. Specimens were sent to every city in the empire, and every monastery was provided with a copy. This style of writing became known as the Caroline.

For that tired feeling you must enrich and purify your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.†

CASTORIA.

The fac simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SPIDER'S NIGHTCAP.

A CURIOUS PRODUCT OF INSECT LABOR IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

How the Fiji Islanders Obtain These Beautiful and Rare Specimens — The Abbe and His Ingenious Method of Constructing a Spider Silk Factory.

"What in the world does the Fiji Islander do with such a large nightcap?" was a remark I overheard in the British museum in London. As soon as the speaker moved on I stepped forward to the glass case into which he had been looking, and there, sure enough, was a nightcap which for size might easily excite an exclamation of surprise from the most expectantly curious, for it was nearly four feet long.

What was more interesting to me, however, was the fact that this very curious nightcap had been woven by spiders, and naturally I began to wonder how these bright little creatures had gone to work to weave it. That they had had any intention of making such an odd shaped object was too absurd to believe for a moment, but that this nightcap was composed of spider silk was apparent from its beautiful light gossamer texture.

I sought an explanation for it from one of the professors connected with the museum, who, while giving me the information I wanted, took the nightcap out of the case and handed it to me so that I could examine it closely. What first impressed me was the almost total absence of weight, for it hadn't any to speak of. Again, I was surprised at the thickness of the material, for whereas in the case it looked as though it had but very little body, now that I held it in my hands I saw that it was nearly an inch thick.

While gazing with admiration at the spiders' wondrous handiwork I learned from the professor how it was made. It appears that when the Fiji islander wants one of these nightcaps he makes a light framework of sticks and places it in a very dark corner where he knows there are plenty of spiders. This is actually all that the native does toward making his nightcap and leaves the rest to the spiders, being quite sure that through their industrious efforts the spinning will be done for him. The tropical spiders are much more lavish of their beautiful silk than our northern species, so that when the native's rude framework is placed in their midst they at once set to work to cover up the sticks with silk of lightest gold, nor do they cease working until the framework is completely hidden. Not even then do they stop if there are still other places in which to spin their webs. To spin is their natural industry, and no matter what comes in their way they work it over in silk as they do the native's framework.

How long it takes the spiders to make one of these nightcaps the professor could not tell me, neither could he tell me just how the framework was made, although he thought it probably consisted of three light sticks. We turned the cap almost inside out in an endeavor to find some part of the framework, but not a particle was to be seen. In color it was of a rather dirty white, but I think this was due to its many travels. Like the speaker who first attracted my attention to this nightcap, I wondered what the Fiji islander did with it. However, the professor had no information to give on this point.

Very little is known about this cap beyond the fact that it was made by spiders, and that it was presented to the museum by that well known traveler and writer, Miss Gordon Cumming.

To find a means of using spider silk for manufacturing purposes has long been an object of interest to many scientific men. The almost innumerable difficulties they have met with, however, have so far proved insurmountable. In the first place, it was found impossible to procure enough natural insect food to feed the vast multitude of spiders which would be required to furnish the silk. Eventually this barrier was overcome and in chopped worms was found a diet which spiders thrived upon. The natural combativeness of the members of the spider family is another serious difficulty, for they cannot be trusted near one another without fighting. Numerous experiments that have been made in trying to keep large numbers of spiders together have resulted in continual warfare among these savage little creatures, in which great numbers were slain and eaten by the stronger members of the community.

A great deal of ingenuity has been exhibited by scientists in their efforts to discover a method of getting the silk directly from the living spider and not from the cocoons. As far back as 1762 the Abbe Raymond de Termeyer labored industriously in this direction and to a certain extent met with considerable success. He invented an odd looking contrivance which held the spider family in place on a little stand. In appearance it reminds one of the old stocks of Puritan days, for the spider's head and legs protruded through one side, giving it the appearance of a diminutive culprit undergoing severe punishment for some offense.

The spider was placed in this position, which did not hurt it in the least, so that its legs could not interfere with the thread while it was being drawn away from its body. Just back of the spider the abbe placed a little reel on which to reel the silk. The most ingenious conception of the whole idea occurred when the abbe wished to begin reeling. The spider was securely fixed in the stocks, as it were, but a way had to be thought out as to how to induce the spider to spin out its thread. The abbe hit upon an idea as simple as it was ingenious. It consisted merely of giving the captive spider a fly, which the creature quickly seized with its feet and jaws.

As the spider in its natural haunts was used to immediately open its spinnerets and throw out threads just as soon as it captured an insect, so now, on being fed a fly, the spider unconsciously threw out threads as if to swathe the fly. The ends of these threads were then quickly fastened to the reel by the quick witted abbe. This was then slowly turned and the silk wound off as with the silkworm's cocoon.

From time to time we read of various articles which have been made from spider silk. A royal garment of this material was woven for Queen Victoria by some of her loyal subjects in her worldwide empire, and there is a number of other instances which I cannot now recall.—New York Ledger.

Sure to Be Appreciated.

"Your mother reads a great deal," remarked Maud.

"Yes," replied Mamie. "She's reading about the 'Descent of Man' now."

"I wish you would get her to lend me the book when she gets through with it."

"Why, you wouldn't be interested in the subject."

"Yes, I would. If there is anything I dearly love it's tobogganing or shooting the shoots."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Cure People Don't Want.

"I see it has been decided that love is a disease."

"Then there must be a cure."

"Unquestionably. But it isn't known and probably never will be."

"Why not?"

"There's no incentive for any investigation in that line. You couldn't sell a pint of it in ten years. People don't want it. Instead of trying to find a cure they are lying awake nights trying to catch the disease. If you should get a roomful of the germs, most of the population would be fighting to see who could get in first."—Chicago Post.

Editors and Gentlemen.

A Georgia paper somewhat infelicitously remarked of the late General Avery of Atlanta that, although he was a great journalist, he was an ideal gentleman. This suggests to the Montgomery Advertiser the old story of the editor and the barber on a steamboat. When the editor offered to pay for his shave, the barber drew himself up and remarked, "We don't never charge editors nothin, sah." "But you can't carry on your business unless you charge for it," persisted the editor. "Dat's all right, sah," replied the darky. "We makes it up off'n gentlemen."—New York Tribune.

Life of a Serpent.

The life of the serpent is sometimes protracted far beyond a period that would be deemed reasonable. In the python temples of western Africa there are serpents which are known to have been there a century and a half ago.

He Reclaimed His Jewels.

One day while Rabbi Meir was away from home teaching at college his two children were suddenly taken ill and died. When on returning he inquired about them, his wife, Beruria, first gave him an evasive answer, and then, leading the conversation to another topic, related to him how a man who had left some jewels in her care had come to reclaim them. "Am I to give them back?" she asked. "How can you put such a question?" said he. "Of course you are to return them to the owner." Beruria then took her husband into the chamber where the two children were lying, and pointing to them, while her tears were overflowing and her heart was nearly breaking, she courageously said, "The owner has come today and reclaimed these jewels in our trust."—From the Talmud in Minorah Monthly.

Reflections of a Bostonian.

At the menagerie there is a universal laugh on the faces of the people about the monkeys' cage, while there is a look of sadness upon each simian visage. Can it be that while the monkey only appears funny to mankind the contemplation of mankind fills the monkey soul with sorrow?—Boston Transcript.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

The Stomach.

There is a wonderful sympathy between the stomach and all other parts of the body, but that between the stomach and the brain is so active and perfect that the most skilled physician is often greatly puzzled in trying to decide when one is ill whether the brain or stomach is really to blame. Nothing is more common, for example, than to meet a long standing case of dyspepsia in which the prominent and almost the only symptom is a dull and fretting headache. While persons have suffered for many years from what they believed to be a grave organic disease of the stomach and were themselves fully convinced that cancer at least was the cause of their suffering, it turned out that when a postmortem examination was made that a healthier stomach than the average was found, but there were evidences of long standing and serious disease of the brain. In fact, sick headache is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. In the majority of cases its cause lies in the fact that the food last taken is so rich in quality or so excessive in quantity that the stomach cannot digest it.

A simple diet on grains and ripe fruit, with sufficient exercise in the open air to keep up a gentle perspiration, would speedily effect a cure. With some persons this headache comes on at regular intervals and is the stomach's signal of distress at having been imposed upon. To take two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a glass full of water will sometimes give relief, or a tablespoonful of lemon juice 15 minutes before each meal and the same at bedtime.—New York Ledger.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

CASTORIA.

The fac simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	7¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¾@	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5¾
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5|00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	45	@	48
Virginia Meal	45	@	48
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½@	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	13	@	16
Rio	7½@	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	30
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mulict-, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 90
Straight		@	5 25
First Patent	5 50	@	6 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	48
Car load, in bags—White	46	@	47
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾@	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	6½@	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, resawed	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
OAK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 00	@	11 50
Rump		@	11 50
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Ashm		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 120 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 80	@	2 25
Cypress Sage	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5¼
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon-Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	3 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE EDGE OF A DOLLAR

doesn't look so big as the face of it. —the woman who buys soap for house-cleaning loses sight of economy—she looks at her money edgewise. The woman who values her money as well as her strength uses

GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

and has something to show for her labor beside a worn face and a pair of rough hands. Largest package—greatest economy.

The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 26½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 26 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl for Strained and $1.15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.40 per barrel for Hard, and $1.90 for Dip.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, steady, 27¼. 26½c; rosin steady, $1.40, $1.45; tar steady, 95 cents; crude turpentine nominal, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	28
Rosin	308
Tar	321
Crude Turpentine	9

Receipts same day last year.—37 casks spirits turpentine, 388 bbls rosin, 284 bbls tar, 0 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market dull on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 5-16	cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4⅝	" "
Low Middling	5 5-16	" "
Middling	5¾	" "
Good Middling	6	" "

Same day last year, middling 7c.

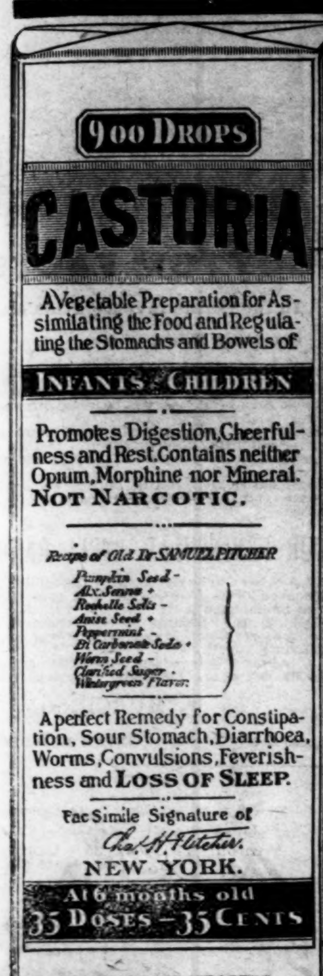
Receipts—184 bales; same day last year, 88.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c.

CORN.—Firm; 47½@50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Perils of Posters.

An eminent scientist has been telling the sanitary congress that sensational theatrical posters are highly detrimental to the moral health of the community. It seems that they induce imitative actions. The argument appears to be that a man sees on the wall a pictorial representation of a murder scene in a thrilling melodrama and rushes home to cut his wife's throat or throw her out of the window. On the same principle, I suppose, when he sees a picture of an ox in a teacup, he will hasten to the nearest public house and endeavor to discover a man in a quart pot. We shall be told next that the pictures of fat babies which advertise various infants' foods are responsible for the alarming increase of the population, and I know not what besides. It may be so, but I would suggest a little healthy skepticism until some definite evidence is forthcoming of this new danger. It is not so very long since some enthusiasts on the county council got up a crusade against street posters on moral grounds, and the result was hardly encouraging. In spite of moralists and æsthetes there is probably more good than evil on the street boardings.—London Truth.

Disastrous Speculation.

Alice—So you are not working as old Bixby's stenographer any more? Well, I'm glad to hear it. He's a horrible old bear. How did you come to quit?

Ethel—We got married.—Chicago Record.

Reason Enough.

"Why do you fellows call that mountain 'Catfish hill?'" asked the tourist.

"Because," said Pieface Bill, "it can't be scaled."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MOTHER!

The sweetest and the most expressive word in the English language and the one about which the most tender and holy recollections cluster is that of Mother—she who watched our tender years; yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with great danger **Mother's Friend** so assists Nature in the change taking place that the Mother is enabled to look forward without dread or gloomy forebodings to the hour when she experiences the the joy of **Motherhood.** Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is left stronger after than before confinement.

Sent by express, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book to "Expectant Mothers" will be mailed free on request, to any lady, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

je 20 tf 3u fr we

MEAT, LARD, FLOUR.

22,000 Lbls. D. S. Sides.
15,000 Lbs. Plates.
60 Bbls. Best City Mess Pork.
1,500 Lbs. Pure Leaf Lard.
1,000 Lbs. Fairbanks' Comp. Lard.
500 Bbls. Best Straight Flour.
300 Bbls. Patent Flour.

And everything in Groceries.

ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Nos. 5 & 7 South Water street

P. S.—Fifty cases assorted Pic-Nic Hams.
ap 9tf

Farmers and Distiller's

SUPPLIES.

Fancy and Staple Groceries, Hoop Iron, Glue, Hay, Corn, Oats, &c., &c.

A small consignment Yam Potatoe Slips.

HALL & PEARSALL,
mar 31 tf Wholesale Grocers.

FASHIONS CHANGE
BUT
POZZONI'S
Complexion
POWDER
REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

IN A PINE WOOD.

The waves are breaking on some faroff strand,
And as the fresh wind sweeps across the land
It bears sea melodies to this still grove,
This squirrel haunted spot, where the wild dove
Mourns undisturbed amid the solemn pines,
While high above the branches bend and sway,
Battling the breeze. Beneath in serried lines
The stately stems stand in unmoved array,
And soft green fronds at intervals show clear
Their vivid tints against the somber bed
Of scented pine points strewn there year by year.
Then, sudden as it came, high overhead
Past whirls the wind, and down the purpling glades
Night's silence settles as the daylight fades.
—Olive Molesworth in Chambers' Journal.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S "H."

Some of the Reasons Why It Is Treated With Such Disrespect.

The question is asked by "An Englishman," "Why is it that English people are such sinners in respect to the improper use of the letter 'h?'" The writer goes on to say that the Scotch, Irish and Americans are not given to this faultiness in speech.

I believe philologists attribute the frequent disrespect with which the letter "whispered in heaven and muttered in hell" is treated is largely due to the influence of the French language on our own, and especially upon those of the English speaking race who live in England itself. As every one knows, the "h" is not aspirated in the French language, which was until the middle ages largely used in this country.

Then, for almost centuries at a time, in the days of the Plantagenets, our English soldiers, who were wandering about France, became, naturally enough, affected by its people's manner of speech and returned to their own country to infect their families and acquaintances with some influences which go to determine method of pronunciation. And at that time it was really an English—not British—army which did the bulk of the fighting.

Again, from time to time various quarters of England have been used as settlements for French refugees—the Huguenots, for example—and French prisoners. Even so late as the beginning of the present century, when we were in a chronic state of warfare with Napoleon Bonaparte, great numbers of Frenchmen settled, as prisoners on parole, in England — the southern land midland counties especially, which, as we know, are the districts in which the aspirate is least observed.

Scotland, Ireland and Wales were not under these same influences, their greater distance from the continent being one of the reasons.

But the constant "h" dropping among the working classes in England today is, I am sure, largely due to the fact that the workingman who persists in speaking of his horse, his house and his home, instead of his 'orse, 'ouse and 'ome, is regarded by his companions as a pedant and one who "puts side on." I have often noticed that domestic servants are quite accurate or nearly so in the use of the aspirate when speaking to their mistresses, etc., while, once back again in the kitchen among their fellows, there ceases to be an "h" in their composition.—London Tit-Bits.

Composing Scotch Dialect Stories.

One of the Scotchiest of the Scotch dialect story writers confesses in an artless interview, which he himself contributes to a periodical, that he thinks and plans slowly, "often keeping a story for months and years in his head without writing a single word." When the actual writing begins, he "works rapidly." The condition of his head with the Scotch bur revolving in it "for months or years" need not here be considered. The astonishing thing is what a friend of the Scotchman in question tells in addition. "Work rapidly!" he says. "I should think he does. He has two typewriting machines of unusual size and strength that he had made especially for his own use at a cost of $500 each, and he works on these at lightning pace. But that is not all—he will carry on a general conversation with a roomful of people while he is writing out a story on the machine. Now, I have heard compositors talk while sticking type, but they were merely copying, whereas this author was writing out original matter. Usually he works alone, beginning at about 5 o'clock in the morning, and when he comes down to breakfast at 9 he has 500 words written out. I never saw such a man. He seems to be inexhaustible and is certainly indefatigable. He is 6 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 280 pounds and is as nimble as a cat." Thanks be to the gods it is only "commercial fiction" which is turned out at such a prodigious rate. How terrible indeed to think of a man being forced to order two extra strong typewriters to carry his light weight in fiction!—Boston Transcript.

Gautier, the Amateur Artist.

Like Thackeray, Victor Hugo and some other famous writers, Theophile Gautier began life with the determination to become an artist. It was as an art student that he wore his famous red waistcoat and attended the theaters in order to applaud Victor Hugo. Later in life the main use that he made of his acquirements was in drawing fancy heads of his heroines, and he possessed the ability to portray varied types of character no less with the crayon than with the pen. Engravings from several of his sketches were used as frontispieces or vignettes on the title pages of his books.

It is as a painter in words that Gautier will longest be remembered. In fact, he may be said to have created that kind of literary art. But it is probable that he would never have been able to produce the delightful word paintings in his "Emaux et Camees," his "Fortunatus" and other stories and his books of travel if he had not practiced with crayon and brush and learned the language of the studios.—Art Amateur.

Fuming For Revenge.

"I want," said the determined looking young man, "500 of the strongest cigars I can get hold of."

"What for?"

"The girl I gave up smoking for has gone back on me."—Philadelphia North American.

DRESSING THE FEET.

VIEWS OF A DOCTOR AND A CHIROPODIST ON THE SUBJECT.

The True Ideal of Beauty In the Human Foot—Health and Comfort Sacrificed to False Ideals—The Shape and Fit of the Correct Shoe.

"It is a lamentable fact that the great bulk of the foot covering industry is in the hands of persons utterly ignorant not only of the anatomy of the foot, but absolutely indifferent to it," said a learned doctor to a patient the other day. "The leaders of fashion change the style and shape of the shoe whenever it pleases their fancy, just as if the human foot could be made to conform to the changing shapes instead of the shapes conforming to the foot.

"The foot, being one of the most flexible portions of the human body and readily tutored and tortured to take almost any shape, temporarily at least, whatever may be the subsequent anguish, it follows that you obey the behests of fashion unthinkingly, taking it for granted that a foot is properly and rightly squeezed and crowded so long as the pain and suffering are not instantly made insupportable, and from this practice a false taste is developed and a false and absurd ideal of beauty established; the natural shape and symmetry and the due proportion of the foot to the body are forgotten; a taste for a certain deformity, an utterly unnatural foot both in shape and size, is acquired, and soon we have become the possessors of misshapen, hideously deformed feet.

"One of the most surprising things that Du Maurier told about Trilby's foot was that the great toe was well away from the second toe, and that the latter was the longer of the two. How many of the people who wear pointed toed shoes can show such a conformation of the foot as that? But people of the present day have lost a liking for the natural shape of the perfect foot. They may profess admiration for the Trilby foot, but in their hearts they really think the shape, at least in a shoe, is ugly and secretly prefer their own deformed, pointed feet, with the great toe lapped over the small toes and all the latter trained into a pointed bunch."

"But, then, the agony of such feet!" said a chiropodist when consulted. "Ten corns to a foot is no unusual number for me to be called upon to treat. The admirers and wearers of razor toed shoes ought to take a glance at the illustrations of the resulting deformities as described by a famous surgeon chiropodist. He shows the injuries, diseases and ailments to which the foot is liable. During the 30 or more years that he practiced his profession in this city he had among his patrons and patients some of the most distinguished men and women in the country, and during that time he treated some of the worst cases of deformity that ever came into the hands of a surgeon. This doctor's labors were not confined to the cure of simple corns and bunions. He undertook some of the worst possible cases of distortions and painful ailments of the feet. One of his great and successful operations was the restoration of the foot, deformed by the displacement of the great toe joint. It was long considered incredible that the natural shape of the foot thus deformed could be restored, but by the use of bandages the bunion was reduced, the joint replaced, and the natural movement of the toes was restored."

"It is surprising that the majority of people are willing to sacrifice their health and comfort to a false ideal of beautiful feet," said one shoe merchant. "It is even stranger that those who value themselves on what they regard as their beautiful feet do not reflect that this beauty is attained only by the loss of real beauty of face and grace of movement. A foot crowded into a narrow toed shoe too small for the foot means lines between the eyes, crow's feet, a worried expression of countenance and the gait of an invalid or worse—a cripple. Such people go about tormenting other people with their plaints of 'Oh, my feet!'"

It is impossible to restore a patient's feet to their normal condition so long as she wears boots and shoes constructed with no regard whatever to the anatomy and physiology of the human foot—that is, without regard to the natural shape of the foot and the necessity of leaving certain muscles of the foot free to do their natural work in the business of locomotion.

According to one doctor's views, the correct shoe is the one that fits closely over the instep and heel, supporting the arch of the foot and displaying the beauty of its outline. It should be broad over the toes, providing the necessary room for the muscles of the foot to freely perform their work in the act of locomotion. The heel must be low and the shoe of good length. The result is a shoe that is beautiful in the eyes of those who understand what the foot should be or what it is by nature. Such a shoe, according to this doctor, is hideous only to those who set up a false ideal of beauty.

Many deformities of the feet disappear entirely without other treatment than that of the proper shoe. The shoe that fits the foot is the cheapest shoe to buy. It wears the longest, because, fitting the foot, it never undergoes that transformation known as "losing shape."—New York Tribune.

Origin of Names.

Where a community persisted in calling a man Black, it was useless for him to try to call himself White—he had to acquiesce in the choice of the majority, says a writer in Good Words. This class is the most difficult of all to do justice to in the short space of a paper. Indeed the bases of nicknames are so numerous that it is almost impossible to classify them—physical peculiarities, complimentary, as Strongitharm, and derogatory, as Spindleshanks, Sheepshanks, Crookshanks, Heavisides, etc.; mental attributes as Grave, Stern, Wise, Sage, Moody, Proud, Courteous (Curtels), on one hand, and on the other Blythe, Gay, Foolhardy, Jolly, Meek, etc.; nicknames from complexion and color of the hair, as Black, White, Brown and Browning, Ruddy, Readman, Hoare, Grey, etc.; nicknames from peculiarities of dress, Curtmantel, Shorthose, etc.; from social position, as Bastard, Lacklands, and so on; from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, from birds and fishes.

Then compounds were made by applying a sobriquet to a Christian name, as Micklejohn, Littlejohn, Brownjohn; if he was a comely, well made fellow he was Properjohn. These names appear again in Norman guise, as Grosjean, Petijean, Bonjean, from which comes Bunyan—so that when we speak of good John Bunyan we are (perhaps unconsciously) only transposing the name of "the inspired tinker."

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhœa. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. —W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.†

TUBE-ROSE BULBS.

We have quite a nice lot of Tube-rose Bulbs on hand at

10 Cents Per Dozen.

Specially low price to any one purchasing from 100 to 1,000.

EASTER EGG DYES,
FLOWER SEEDS,
NURSING BOTTLES,

any everything else pertaining to the Drug business.

J. HICKS BUNTING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
mar 11 tf Wilmington, N. C.

REDUCED RATES IN MAY

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd–4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

National Order of Elks.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th–9th, with final limit of fifteen days.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th–19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA.

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd–6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th–19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th–19th with final limit May 23rd.
Reunion of Confederate Veterans.
Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th–19th with final limit May 23rd.
For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent,
ap 8 tf Portsmouth, Va.

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation
Now on Hand and
New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY
ap 7 tf

Seed Peas.

300 Bushels Cow Peas.
200 Bundles Hoop Iron.
75 Bundles Rivets.
25 Barrels Glue.
10 Bales Batting.
400 Bales Hay.
850 Bushels Corn.
50 Bags Dried Apples.
10 Boxes Dried Peaches.
900 Barrels Wheat Flour.

Our ticket: Sell goods for what they are; never mix Meal and Flour

W. B. COOPER,
ap 9 tf Wilmington, N. C.

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

FOR SALE AT CLOSE PRICES.

1000 Caddies Damaged Tobacco.
500 Boxes Sound Tobacco.
100 Barrels Molasses all grades
50 Barrels Cider.
100 Cases Star Lye.
200 Bags Coffee.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
mar 16 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts
de 3 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co

No. 9 North Front Street.

New Sprimg Dress Goods,

ORGANDIES, SILKS, WHITE GOODS AND FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We have just received a large assortment of

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Underwear, Fans and Jewel Belts.
New Mattings, Window Shades, Trunks and Floor Oil Cloth.

Wear W. B. Corsets and use Standard Patterns.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.
ap 10 tf

TO THE PUBLIC!

Notwithstanding we are moving one of our Ice Machines away from here, we still have a capacity to make 85 tons of Ice per day, which is four times as much as has ever been consumed in Wilmington, including the Sounds, Beaches and Southport, in any one day. Until further notice we will sell you Ice at the following prices:

In lots of 10 to 25 Pounds, 35c per 100.
In lots of 25 lbs and less than a ton, 25c per 100
In one to two ton lots, $3.50 per ton.
In lots of one ton or over at Factory, $2.50 ton.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.
mar 18 tf

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

THE MAINE QUESTION

To Consider When Sick Is How to Get Well. The Answer Is: Go to

Jackson Springs

For a month or two, or order a few crates of the water.

Read the following letter from Judge Thos. H. Sutton:

Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, of N. C., Judge of First N. C. Criminal Court, says:

TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.

H. E. THOMPSON, Prop. Jackson Springs, West End, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 31st ult. received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that I spent two weeks at Jackson Springs in August of the present year. I was very feeble when I arrived there, suffering from Dyspepsia, and was not able to go from the hotel to the Spring, but after two weeks at the Springs I received beneficial effects from the curative power of its waters, and verily believe that these waters, springing out of the deep sand section of Moore County saved my life, or at least prolonged it to this day.

I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Jackson Springs Watar is a specific for Dyspepsia, and the best water on earth for this one universal complaint of mankind. You may use this letter as you may think is best for the benefit of mankind. Yours, Respectfully,

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

For further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
mar 15 tf West End, Moore County, N. C.

Save Something Every Week

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAPITAL $25,000. SURPLUS $10,000.

We want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 o'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. ap 8 tf

Capital $125,000. Surplus and Profits $75,000.

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Makes a specialty of supplying all customers desiring to borrow on good security, at lowest rates. No interest paid on deposits. Safety deposit boxes to rent at from $4 to $8 per annum. We study the interest of our customers and solicit your account.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice-President. LEE H. BATTLE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. NORWOOD, D. L. GORE, S. P. McNAIR, SAM'L BEAR, JR.,
J. S. WORTH, C. W. WORTH, W. E. SPRINGER, E. J. POWERS,
H. L. VOLLERS, P. L. BRIDGERS, G. A. NORWOOD. ap 13 tf

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 tf

The Report From the Maine"

Has been received and the committee recommend that the "Boys" get their hair cut short and their whiskers amputated. We are fixed for you. Come down and let us fix you up according to the regulations.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT, Barber,
mar 27 tf 11 South Front St.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect Jan. 25, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:34 p. m., Sanford 5:03 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Rockingham 7:20 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Athens 3:45 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m. Connects at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:35 a. m., Hamlet 5:10 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:54 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:20 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:58 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:16 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:06 p. m., Hamlet 11:23 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:20 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. mar 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect April 10th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 20 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 53 P. M.
Leave Greensboro	12 17 "
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sanford	2 36 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 02 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

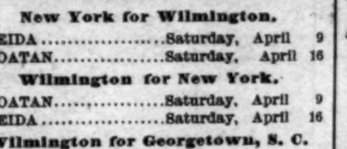
CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
ap 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA........Saturday, April 9
CROATAN........Saturday, April 16

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN........Saturday, April 9
ONEIDA........Saturday, April 16

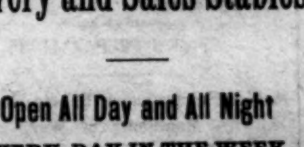
Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN........Tuesday, April 5
ONEIDA........Tuesday, April 12

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y ap 5 tf



Livery and Sales Stables

Open All Day and All Night
EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.
First-Class EquiPment
In Every Branch.
Hacks and Baggage Line to and From All Trains.
HORSES BOARDED.
Furniture Wagons with Careful Drivers.

S. P. COWAN & CO.,

Second between Princess and Chesnut Streets.
Telephones both companies No. 15. jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect April 10, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.00 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.04 a. m., Goldsboro 12:05 a. m., Wilson 12:55 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:49 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 4.43 p. m., Petersburg 6.22 p. m., Richmond 7:15 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:06 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:42 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:03 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5:09 p. m., Chadbourn 5:41. p. m., Marion 6:43 p. m., Florence 7:25 p. m., Sumter 9:10 p. m., Columbia 10:30 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 5:25 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:55 a. m., Tarboro 12:38 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:05 p. m., Wilson 2:37 p. m., Goldsboro 3:20 p. m., Warsaw 4:11 p. m., Magnolia 4.24 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:27 p. m., Jacksonville 7:40 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 6.45 a. m., Atlanta 8:20 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 3:00 p. m., Denmark 4:47 p. m., Sumter 8:12 a. m., Florence 9:58 a. m., Marion 10:36 a. m., Chadbourn 11:38 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 12:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:55 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 a. m., arrive Latta 10.26 a. m., Dillon 10.30 a. m., Rowland 10.54 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.13 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.33 p. m., Latta 6.46 p. m., Pee Dee 7.10 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 12:08 a. m.; arrive Conway 1:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:45 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:35 p. m., Manning 7:04 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:43 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:55 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:14 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:28 a. m., Cheraw 11:40 a. m., Wadesboro 12:35 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:00 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.25 p. m., Hartsville 9:20 p. m., Bennettsville 9:21 p. m., Gibson 9:45 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:27 a. m., Hartsville 11:10 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:35 a. m., Bennettsville 6:59 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:50 a. m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 7:00 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:45 a. m.; leave Darlington 8:55 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Darlington 6:29 p. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only at 8:15 a. m., Darlington 9.00 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:15 p. m., 11:16 p. m.; arrive Selma 3.15 p. m., Smithfield 3:23 p. m., Dunn 4:09 p. m., Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:13 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 10.54 a. m., Fayetteville 12:18 p. m., 10:19 p. m., Dunn 1:01 p. m., Smithfield 1:39 p. m., Selma 1:47 p. m.; arrive Wilson 2:35 p. m., 12:09 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:47 p. m., Creston 5:43 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

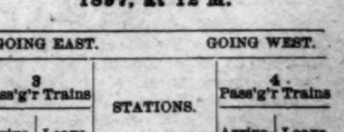
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager ap 10 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

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CUBAN QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Its Several Phases Discussed for Three Hours in the Senate.

RECOGNITION IS DEMANDED.

McKinley Attacked in the House for His Vacillating Policy—Defended by Grosvenor—Bailey's Speech Arouses Intense Enthusiasm.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—For nearly three hours to-day the Senate had the Cuban question in its several phases under discussion. Three resolutions bearing upon the question were introduced, one by Senator Lindsay, Kentucky, directing that the contemplated operations against the Spanish army in Cuba be in concert with General Gomez, the supreme command to be vested in the commander of the United States forces, to the end that the independence of the Cubans be secured; the second by Senator Wilson, Washington, directing the President at once to take such steps as will secure to the Cuban people an independent republican form of government; and the third, by Senator Allen of Nebraska, declaring the existence of war in Cuba and directing the President to take steps to stop it and secure to the people of the island a stable and independent government. Following the introduction of the resolutions speeches were delivered by Senator Pettus, Alabama; Senator Mason, Illinois, and Senator Butler, North Carolina. Judge Pettus presented an argument that the Congress could not delegate to the President the power to make war, either in a general or in a special sense, and declared that the making of any war without an express declaration by Congress would be a disgrace to the nation.

Senator Mason's Speech

was largely a legal argument in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic, and was delivered with characteristic fire and vehemence. He declared that he was for war only as a means of securing an honorable peace. "I have no desire," he continued, "to destroy the Spanish nation, but her flag must be dishonored by surrendering her sovereignty over Cuban territory as an atonement for lowering our flag, sinking our ship and murdering our men.

"Intervention by force of arms, as recommended by the President, is war. To declare for intervention without declaring directly, openly, for war seems to lack frankness and savors too much of Spanish diplomacy."

Senator Mason then went into the history of what had been done by this country in the past regarding recognition and declared that the Cubans had formed and maintained a civil government. "Do we wish," he said, "to relieve some American investors who have bought Spanish bonds and who wish to trade them for the bonds of the republic? Do we, worse still, wish to leave the door open to compel those brave men and women to accept some terms of autonomy or to pay blood money to the Spaniards or the Shylocks of our own land?"

Butler Favors Recognition.

Senator Butler, North Carolina, followed Senator Mason. He said that he belonged to what was popularly termed the opposition on the floor of the Senate, but he maintained that this opposition had thus far upheld the hands of the administration as loyally as had the best friends of the President and were ready to continue so to do, so long as they could, and preserve their self-respect. Senator Butler expressed the hope that the foreign relations committee might be able to bring in a resolution that the Senate may support unanimously, as it voted for the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation. In the present circumstances we would, in the opinion of Senator Butler, be justified in driving every Spanish ship from the seas and to lay waste every city and town of Spain. This, because of the destruction of the Maine—one of the foulest crimes in history. He maintained that the United States had even more exalted reasons for the establishment of Cuban independence—the reasons of humanity and liberty.

Senator Butler regretted that the President did not tell Congress what he meant—just what he wanted. He disagreed with the President concerning the recognition of the Cuban republic, maintaining that to stop the war in the island without granting independence of the Cuban republic simply meant the crushing of the Cuban patriots.

"Why is Gen. Lee hurrying to Washington?" inquired Mr. Butler. "We were informed that he would have to get out of Havana before the President's message was read. Yet here comes a message that causes the Spaniards to build bon-fires and rejoice, and starts the stock-tickers to clicking merrily and causes smiles to spread over the countenances of Wall street gamblers.

"Within a few hours, I hope we will be called upon to vote upon a definite proposition. The last one I voted for with pleasure. I voted for the fifty million emergency appropriation. I am ready to vote for fifty million or for two hundred millions to avenge the Maine and to free Cuba; but I'll not vote to expend a dollar for any doubtful policy and I'll not vote for any schemes to protect Cuban bondholders, as against humanity and freedom and independence."

Senator Pasco,

Florida, presented a joint resolution directing the President to use not to exceed $5,000 of the fund appropriated by Congress to relieve American citizens in Cuba for the relief of American citizens and others who have recently landed in Florida from Cuba. He explained that while the citizens of Florida were doing all in their power to assist the refugees, their means were limited. The resolution was agreed to.

Consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed, but no progress was made.

At 3.55 P. M. the bill was laid aside for the day and the Senate went into executive session, adjourning at 4.45 P. M.

House of Representatives.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, now generally regarded as the spokesman of the President, on the floor of the House, late this afternoon in reply to an attack upon the policy of the administartion interpreted the recommendations of the President's message to mean a request for authority to use the army and navy of the United States to establish on the island of Cuba a government independen of Spain. It was regarded as an exceedingly important and significant announcement. In the brief debate today the opening guns of the contest that begins to-morrow were fired. Broadsides were exchanged and then the House adjourned.

President's Vacillating Policy.

Mr. Lentz, an Ohio Democrat, who drew the fire of General Grosvenor last Thursday, returned to the assault again to day, attacking what he termed the "vacillating" policy of the President, the "midnight conferences" at the White House with Senator Elkins and John J. McCook, and asserting that the President's recommendations really meant that the United States should coerce the Cuban insurgents into an acceptance of Spain's scheme of autonomy. He taunted the Republicans because the President had not declared for the independence of Cuba, which the Republican platform had demanded. "It remains to be seen," said he, whether the majority of the House can be lined up and whipped in." Congress, he declared, should act and could better act than the Executive, "formulating his policy at midnight behind closed doors with the aid of plutocracy." "A stable government!" What do you propose now?

"Let this Congress give to the President the army and the navy," he says, "and I will go over there and force he Cuban patriots, force the Cuban heroes, to submit to a stable government at the hands of Spain, because the queen regent has already advised the administration that she has ordered a suspension of hostilities. She cannot order a suspension as against the insurgents. She has not among all her bull-fighters and bullies manhood enough to order a suspension of hostilities on the insurgent side. This administration, with all this vacillating policy which was criticised by the Chicago *Tribune*—an administration paper—asks us to put the army and navy in his hands to go over and punish the Cubans after three years of the most heroic fighting for liberty that any people ever made on the face of the earth. I say it is an outrage, it is a stench in the nostrils of every decent American."

Mr. Hepburn of Ohio, Republican, made a spirited and indignant reply, denouncing the intimation of such a policy as little short of scoundrelism.

Grosvenor Defends McKinley.

Gen. Grosvenor followed. He said, in part: "I wish simply to say that the President of the United States has asked of Congress the power to use the army and navy for the purpose of establishing on the island of Cuba an independent government. I state, the President of the United States has asked for the use of the army and navy to establish on the island of Cuba an independent government, and has said so in the plainest kind of English language." [Cries of "When?" on the Democratic side.]

"After a great deal of tribulation, I am going to give the gentlemen on the other side of the House a demonstration of every statement which I made. You will hear this language used by the President, and I will leave it to the most acute analytical mind on the other side to say that if that is not a proposition to establish on the island of Cuba a government independent of Spain:

"'In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations.'

"The very language of the President, as understood by every intelligent man and men of thought, is that the object and purpose of using force is to establish a government with international obligations and with the power to discharge those international obligations. So the whole appeal of the gentleman from Ohio is like the picture of a painted ship upon a painted ocean. (Laughter on the Republican side.) "The time is coming very rapidly," said Mr. Grosvenor in conclusion, "it will be here I trust to-morrow, when under the guidance of the Committee on Foreign Affairs this House will take action, and I will suggest to the gentlemen on the other side that there will be a degree of patriotism, a degree of unanimity of purpose, a degree of oneness in action that will surprise the gentleman when he looks over the votes that will be taken here to-morrow." (Great applause on the Republican side.)

Bailey Replies.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, replied to General Grosvenor in a brief speech which aroused intense enthusiasm on the Democratic side. It was somewhat remarkable, he said, that the President in sending to Congress one of the most important messages upon one of the most exciting questions which had been before the country in years, had concluded with a recommendation so ambiguous that it could be the occasion of controversy. Other portions of the message showed that the President was a master of clear and lucid English; yet in presenting his recommendations he had done so in words that taxed the ingenuity of the gentleman from Ohio to make clear what he meant. If the President meant the freedom and independence of Cuba, why had he not said so? "I do not believe," said Mr. Bailey, "that the President deliberately veiled his meaning, and in saying that I do him more credit than others on this floor. I believe if the President had designed the establishment of a free and independent republic on the island of Cuba, he would have said so. Why did he say a stable government? A stable government and an independent government were vastly different. I do not doubt that Spain could establish a stable government. It could make a desert and call it peace. No one could deny that the President had asked for authority to send the army and navy to Cuba to restore peace. When our forces arrive the Spaniards will say: 'We are at peace; our arms are stacked; it is the insurgents who are at at war.' Then the agents of the President would be compelled under the authority he asks to say to the insurgents: 'Stack your arms, retire from the fields where you have for three years struggled with fire and sword to attain your liberty.'

"Mark my word," said Mr. Bailey in conclusion, with uplifted arm and ominous gesture, "no President that sends the army and navy of the United States to force the patriotic soldiers of Cuba to lay down their arms will live, nor will his children live, to survive the odium which the American people will fix upon him." (Great applause on the Democratic side.)

A few minutes later the House at 5.20 adjourned.

SPAIN'S PREPARATIONS.

Making Extraordinary Efforts to Obtain Munitions of War.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Information has reached here showing that the Spanish Government is making extraordinary efforts to obtain all the munitions of war possible. She recently gave to one of the most prominent English firms unlimited orders for all the munitions of war it could deliver up to the first of May.

AMERICA'S GREATEST medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which accomplishes wonderful cures of blood diseases when all other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure. †

GEN. LEE ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON.

Notable Demonstration by an Enormous Crowd of People at the Depot.

RECEPTION AT RICHMOND.

A Rush to Greet the General on His Arrival at the State Department. Given an Ovation at the White House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

EMPORIA, VA., April 12.—General Lee arose at 8 o'clock in time to catch the first glimpse of Virginia soil. He rested well during the night and when he came out of his room he said: "I feel like a different man. If I only had a good crowd behind me I could turn back for Havana."

Reception in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., April 12.—Consul General Lee arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. The train remained at the depot about ten minutes. There were at least 10,000 people present, including the Governor and staff, and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. The Governor welcomed the Consul General, who made a brief speech. He said the time for talk was over, and that the time for action had come. The Howitzers fired a salute on the arrival of the train. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

The General's wife, son and daughter accompanied him as far as Quantico.

Arrival in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here from Havana at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. A large crowd of enthusiastic admirers had gathered at the Pennsylvania railroad station, and when the General stepped from the train he was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. Women waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats, and altogether the demonstration was a notable one. Washington crowds, as a rule, are not demonstrative, but this occasion was a conspicuous exception.

Long before the hour set for the arrival of the train the crowd began to gather. It completely filled the station, Sixth street adjacent on the east, and extended far out into Pennsylvania avenue. The General occupied the last car in his train and when it was known that it had reached the station there was a tremendous rush to get a look at him. By the time he was ready to alight the crowd was so dense about the train that even with the assistance of a platoon of police it was with difficulty he reached the platform. Several personal friends of the General, among them a number of ladies, pressed forward and finally succeeded in grasping him by the hand. One of the ladies presented him a fine bouquet of roses tied together by ribbons of the national colors and bearing a tiny Confederate battle-flag. Immediately the crowd began to cheer and round after round of applause greeted him as he walked slowly and uncovered down the long platform of the station. On reaching the B street entrance, General Lee entered a State Department carriage and was driven rapidly up the avenue to the State Department.

The General had not perceptibly changed in appearance since he was last in Washington. His eye was as bright and his step as elastic as ever, and nothing in his manner indicated that there had been anything unusual in his experience during the last several months. How long he will remain in Washington is not known, but it is assumed that he will make his wishes conform to those of the President as to the length of his stay.

At the State Department.

News that Gen. Lee was on his way to the State Department spread rapidly and when the carriage drew up at the south front of the building a big crowd was assembled on the portico. A rousing cheer went up as Gen. Lee stepped from the vehicle and, bowing right and left, hurried into the building. The cheers had apprised the clerks and other employes of the big building of his coming, and there was a wild rush for the State Department corridor. Clerks left their desks without leave, officers of the army and navy joined the rush, and for the time being the discipline of the building was relaxed. The crowd lined up in front of the elevator shaft, leaving a lane from the door to the Secretary's office.

As the elevator came to a stop and the consul general stepped out, a scene occurred unprecedented in the history of the great building. Hat in hand General Lee passed into the corridor, and some one said, "Now, boys!" and three rousing cheers went echoing down the long halls. Then there was another outburst, and people poured forth from every room. The cheering caused intense excitement, and it was some moments before quiet could be restored. General Lee bowed to the crowd and as he reached the door to Secretary Sherman's office turned and bowed again. Then the door closed on him and the throng dispersed.

After a few minutes the Consul-General emerged, accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. The three entered a carriage and were driven to the White House, General Lee getting another ovation on his way over.

Mrs. Lee did not come to Washington with the General, leaving him at Quantico.

At the White House

the party was shown at once to the library where the chief Executive accorded a hearty reception to the Consul-General. The only persons present at the meeting were the President, Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day and General Lee. Secretary Sherman remained with the others for about half an hour and then returned to the State Department. After being with the President fully an hour, Judge Day and General Lee took their departure; the latter going to his hotel. An immense crowd, augmented by a number of ladies who attended Mrs. McKinley's reception, was on the portico when the two came down stairs, and General Lee was given a tremendous ovation. As the carriage was being driven away some one fastened a Cuban flag to the front of the vehicle and this was the cause of additional enthusiasm.

Before the Senate Committee.

Gen. Lee was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for an hour late to-day. He talked freely with the committee in regard to the conditions in Cuba and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish agencies.

"Do you mean the Spanish authorities?" he was asked by a member of the committee.

"I mean the Spanish officials," he replied, "but not Gen. Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to destroy the vessel, but I do not believe that the Captain General was."

Gen. Lee said that he had no knowledge of the reports that a mine had been discovered by a diver under the Montgomery while that vessel lay in Havana harbor.

A Grand Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—At night the city turned out in thousands when a serenade was given General Lee at his hotel and stood for hours in the street waiting a glimpse of him.

The night demonstration was almost as quick and unpremediated as that which had greeted General Lee at the depot and State Department. The crowd assembled without calling and by 8 o'clock was 5,000 strong in the streets about the Shoreham hotel where General Lee is quartered. Before the close it was twice that size. It was after 9 o'clock before he appeared on one of the small corner balconies accompanied by a committee of the Union Veterans' Legion and the Confederate Veterans' Association which were jointly in charge of the affair. The crowd yelled itself hoarse, calling for Lee and demanding a speech. The speech was brief and so much broken by applause that the crowd caught probably little more than its general drift. General Lee said:

"After all the speeches I have been forced to make in the past two days I can hardly hope to make myself heard over this great gathering. I can only assure you that such a great demonstration seems to me out of all proportion to the simple fact of my humble presence here, and I am frank to say I don't see that I deserve it, having only tried to do my duty as an American, where circumstances placed me."

The crowd broke out afresh and there were yells: "That's right!" "That's what you did!"

Gen. Lee continued: "I have to thank you heartily for this splendid endorsement of my course. It is a thing that can hardly come to a man more than once in a life time, and it moves me more than I can put in words."

"You can act pretty quick!" cried a man in the crowd, and then some one in the crowd yelled "War!" "Fight!" and the cheering drowned everything else.

"I have not come to talk of war," continued General Lee, "but if war comes, in a few days or a few years, the present crisis has proved that it will find us a united people and the only contest will be as to who can carry the flag farthest and fastest.

"There is one thing in conclusion. I want to thank my good New York friends who have come so promptly to the front to-night. It is only another evidence that New York is ready as she has been in the past to stand by Virginia, and if the trial comes, I can assure you all that Virginia will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with New York."

The speaking and music was followed by a very brief reception to which a few score gained admittance in the rooms of Representative Connell, of Pennsylvania, from whose balcony General Lee had made his address.

SITUATION IN MADRID.

The City Tranquil—Newspapers Comment on President McKinley's Message.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, April 12.—9 A. M.—Complete tranquility prevails this morning at the Spanish capital.

The *Liberal* this morning publishes what appears to be nearly a complete translation of President McKinley's message to Congress on the Cuban question, printing its salient points in large type.

Commenting on the message, the *Liberal* says: "It may be said that in a general sense it affirms and declares in the name of the nation the right of interference in Cuba. Whether a definite or indefinite period is meant, and whether it is a simple intimation or a fixed decision regarding coming events, Spain must protest energetically against the principle, prior to protesting violently against the action. No free people can hesitate to reject by all the means in its power a doctrine annulling its personality and reducing it to ignominous tutelage. Consenting to submit to it would be equivalent to Spain's resignation of her place among European nations. America clearly indicates her intention, hitherto veiled with hypocritical ambiguities. America considers Spain capable of maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba. We have put up with everything; but unless we ignore our history and consider the peninsular on level with Paraguay, isolated from the rest of the world, we cannot and will not submit to this."

In conclusion the *Liberal* says: "To avoid, and to restore the self-respect due to ourselves, which is more important than the position of Cuba, it becomes necessary to unite in one all Spanish arms and hearts. Let Madrid, let the whole of Spain recall what we have been, and what we cannot cease to be while physical and moral laws forbid the suicide of nations."

The *Imparcial* heads its leading article: "A Short Truce—The Squadron in Cuba," and says: "There exists to-day a complete divorce between the government and the governed. This judgment is formed not on the public demonstrations but on the general disgust and sadness prevailing. The ministerial folly cannot go any further, or the Spanish arms rusting in Cuba will be freely used in the Puerta del Sol. Continuing, the *Imparcial* urges the people to unite and "demand that the fleet be sent immediately to Cuban waters."

3 P. M.—While the message of the President is much criticised by the general public and by a portion of the press as provocative, it is known that the members of the government and General Woodford do not consider it so, but are confident of a permanent peace.

THE POPE'S INTERVENTION.

A Dispatch to Rome from Washington Says It is Hailed with Gratitude by the American People.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ROME, April 12.—The *Observatore Romano*, organ of the Vatican, published to-day the text of documents bearing upon the Pope's mediation in the Cuban crisis. They are prefaced by a note saying that the Pontiff, "seeing the imminent danger of war between Spain and the United States, interposed his action with the greatest solicitude and entire efficacy in order to avert it and smooth over the obstacles."

The *Observatore Romano* concludes publication of its series of documents with a dispatch from Washington, dated April 11th, the source of which is not indicated, saying: "The suspension of hostilities has produced an excellent impression. I have no doubt of the maintenance of peace. We shall have bellicose speeches in Congress, but without results. The influence of the Pope in obtaining the armistice is fully recognized by the American people, and is hailed with gratitude."

The University of Virginia captured the game with Princeton played at Charlottesville, Va. The score was: University of Virginia, 14; Princeton, 10.

THE OUTLOOK IS THREATENING.

Congress Will Authorize and Direct the President to Intervene at Once.

ESTABLISH PEACE IN CUBA.

And Give the Cubans a Firm, Stable and Independent Government. War is Considered Inevitable.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The burden of responsibility for the next move in the Spanish crisis having been shifted by the President's message upon the shoulders of Congress the capitol to-day became the storm center, with the Foreign Affairs Committees of the two houses as the foci. The vital point of the contest hinged upon whether the resolutions should go further than the President had gone and declare for the independence of Cuba from Spanish domination. To-night

A Compromise Proposition

seems certain to be reported at both ends of the capitol. The Senate Committee's resolution will be the more radical of the two. It will surely be reported to-morrow, and will declare for immediate intervention, a general recognition of the rights of the Cuban people to freedom and independence, and will demand the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the island.

The Republicans of the House Committee, as a result of their labors, practically united upon a resolution which also directs immediate intervention (in that report going beyond the President's recommendation), and for the establishment of a firm and stable government in Cuba. Mr. Smith, of Michigan, stood out stubbornly for a recognition of independence, but the committee did not yield. When the resolutions were submitted to the Republican steering committee they insisted that unless the words "and independent" before "government were inserted, so as to read "firm, stable and independent government," they would decline to accept it. Finally assurances that this would be conceded were given, and if those words go in, plain sailing and harmonious action seems probable to-morrow.

The Democrats of the committee have agreed to antagonize the majority resolution with one declaring for independence and immediate armed intervention. The ultimate independence of the island, without the recognition of the independence of the existing government, is the step which both committees are to take beyond the President's recommendations.

There is a general feeling in Washington to-night among public men that the action of Congress as foreshadowed in the resolutions, renders the

Situation Extremely Critical

and conservative leaders of both parties consider war inevitable as a result of their adoption unless Spain makes a final and complete surrender by giving up the island of Cuba.

The situation is regarded as so critical that the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee, as a result of private conferences, have reached an agreement as to a method of raising $100,000,000 additional revenue annually and the prosecution of the war by increasing the tax on beer and tobacco and placing a tax on tea and coffee. They also agreed to authorize the issue of a popular loan of $500,000,000 and the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet emergencies.

Resolution Agreed Upon.

"The President is authorized, directed and empowered to intervene at once to restore peace on the island of Cuba and secure to the people thereof firm, stable and independent government of their own, and is authorized to use the army and naval forces of the United States to secure this end."

This, substantially, is the resolution agreed upon by the Republican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to-night. The meeting was held at the residence of one of the members, and did not adjourn till a very late hour.

Before finally deciding upon the wording of the resolution as given above, the committee carefully considered several other forms. Information was conveyed to the committee, however, that a strong resolution was demanded and several members, headed by Mr. Smith, of Michigan, made the contest for the resolution that was finally agreed upon. To all intents and purposes it is the resolution offered by Mr. Smith, himself.

It is the intention of the Republican members, now that an agreement has been reached, to call in the Democratic members of the committee to-morrow morning and to make a report to the House as soon as it convenes at noon.

The single resolution agreed upon by the Republican members will be introduced by a preamble, reciting the conditions existing on the island of Cuba, the facts as known concerning the destruction of the Maine, and briefly making a strong indictment against Spain for her conduct of affairs on the island. The preamble will, in an epitomized form, follow very closely the lines of the President's message, but that portion of it referring to the Maine disaster will take stronger ground than did the message.

It was stated late to-night on high authority that an arrangement has been practically effected by which the resolution may pass both houses to-morrow. It is understood that the Foreign Affairs committees of the House and Senate will confer before the assembling of Congress to-morrow for the purpose of perfecting an agreement whereby the Foraker resolution will be submitted for the other resolution. It will be modified by the elimination of the second paragraph, which recognizes Cuban independence, and other slight changes made to conform to the decision reached by the committees. To-night the members of the Senate Committee believe that the resolution will pass both houses by a practically unanimous vote. It is said that if necessary a continuous sitting will be had in the Senate in order to secure final action during the legislative day of Wednesday.

The Foraker resolution as originally introduced is as follows, the second section, however, is to be omitted:

Be it resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

1. That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

2. That the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

3. That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

4. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, empowered, and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day completed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, and Senator Hale afterward reported it to the Senate. The amendments recommended by the committee increase the aggregate appropriation made by the bill as it passed the House to the extent of $8,263,500, making the total $46,277,558 as compared with $33,003,234 carried by the appropriation bill of 1897.

WARM WIRELETS.

At Durham, N. C., Trinity College team scored 14; Johns Hopkins, 0.

The United States warships San Francisco and New Orleans sailed from Halifax, N. S., yesterday for New York. They took on board 250 tons of coal.

Police officer Robert D. Austin, Richmond, Va., was shot and killed in a desperate fight with two negro house-breakers in that city early Monday morning. The negroes escaped; they are thought to belong to a gang of North Carolina outlaws.

The ball game at Winston, N. C., between the University of North Carolina and the University of Pennsylvania, was given to the North Carolina team; the Pennsylvania boys refusing to play, in the first inning, because a home run claimed was not allowed.

When Travelling,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

THE DRUM ON SHIPBOARD.

It Plays an Important Part In the Daily Routine of Duty.

"The Last of the Drums" is the title of an article written by Lieutenant Con Marrast Perkins for St. Nicholas. Lieutenant Perkins says:

In the navy as well as in the army the drum is hallowed and glorified by traditions of victory, and from the day Paul Jones ran up the first flag of our country, with its liberty tree and its motto, "An Appeal to Heaven," down to the present, a man-of-war's drummer, though the smallest mite on board, has always played an important part in the daily routine of our nation's floating bulwarks.

From the rolling of "gun bright work" in the morning, and the long drawn, solemn beat to "quarters," to the last incident of the day—"taps" or "extinguish lights"—the drum retains its place here, and the little marine drummer, with his baby face and red coat, is the last to carry his drum proudly at the head of marching men and to blend its martial rattle with the blare of the trumpet, which has usurped the place of the fife.

These boys are enlisted at Washington and are taught in the music school at marine headquarters, after which they are drafted to the several marine stations at navy yards or distributed to vessels in commission all over the world.

They are enlisted at from 14 to 16 years of age, and are bound over to serve in the marine corps until 21, when they are honorably discharged.

While serving on men-of-war they swing in hammocks and mess with the marine guard, and in all respects are treated as if they are men. Inaction they serve at the great guns as powder boys—"powder monkeys" as they are sometimes called. The duty of a powder boy is to pass charges from the magazine to the battery.

Drummers are distinguished from the private soldiers of the marine guard in full dress uniform by a scarlet tunic with white facing and shoulder knots—the only dress in our service like the traditional red coat of Tommy Atkins, the British soldier, which has been worn by the army for nearly 300 years. As a joke upon this distinctively un-American uniform it is related that when the British were seen approaching Bladensburg during the war of 1812 a wag in the American ranks shouted: "Great Scott, boys. Here comes the music! I guess I won't wait for the army!"

THE AMERICAN MACHINIST.

His Work Esteemed the World Over Wherever Machines Are Used.

The fame of the American machinist extends everywhere. His ingenuity in planning and his skill in execution are known wherever man uses machines and tools. If there is any one branch of work in which he excels more than in another it is in the building of special machinery, by which is meant machines not kept in stock or regularly manufactured, but specially devised and made for special uses.

For instance, man designs some article of use which he works up by hand or by the aid of machinery. To produce this article in quantities, at such a cost that it can be sold at a profit, special machinery is required. The designer or inventor takes the article to the builder of machines and says, "Can you make a machine that will make these things and will you guarantee it to work?" It is altogether probable that the machine builder answers "Yes" to both questions, because there is practically nothing that he cannot do.

Special machinery is built for a wide variety of uses. As the knowledge of American skill in this direction, now long familiar, has spread, orders have come from all over the world, and special machinery is sent from here also for use in enterprises installed or conducted by Americans in foreign countries.

Such machinery, for various uses, is shipped from this country almost everywhere. One big machine shop in this city that is largely engaged in the production of special machinery sends probably a third of its work out of the country. It has sent machines to every land.—New York Sun.

The Queen's Watermen.

To most people, probably, the very existence of such a body as the queen's watermen is unknown. The uniform consists of a scarlet jacket, with royal badge back and front, waistcoat, breeches and stockings, with low shoes and a black cap resembling that worn by the band of the First Life guards. The queen has never used the royal barges, which are under the care of Mr. Messenger of Teddington, in his capacity of queen's bargemaster. These vessels are divided longitudinally by a gangway, the oarsmen sitting two on a seat on either side, as in the ancient Greek and Roman galleys and the more modern convict survivals.—London Tit-Bits.

The Russian Clergy.

The clergy of Russia is divided into two classes—the white or village clergy, who must all be married, and the black clergy, or monks, who are vowed to celibacy. The higher dignitaries of the church are invariably chosen from this last class. The great majority of them have no particular duties to perform.

An attempt to acclimatize ostriches in south Russia has proved successful. The ostriches born in Russia are much less sensitive to cold than the imported ones, and their plumes are equally good.

There are only nine different tones in the human voice, but there are 17,592,186,044,415 different sounds.

PITCHER'S
CASTORIA
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT
Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper.

AN EXPENSIVE HONOR.

It Costs a Fortune to Be Lord Mayor of London.

The expenditures for subscriptions and entertainment are largely in excess of the salary and official allowances of the lord mayor of London, writes the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. It costs every lord mayor anywhere from £10,000 ($50,000) to £20,000 ($100,000) to occupy the office. Sir George Faudel-Phillips probably spent from £25,000 ($125,000) to £30,000 ($150,000) in excess of his salary and allowances. The office is always a costly one. Whoever accepts it expects to pay heavily for the honor. No lord mayor ever emerges from office without being out at least £10,000 ($50,000) poorer for the experience, but the honor of knighthood is invariably bestowed upon him, and his wife enjoys the distinction of being addressed as Lady So-and-so. No alderman who has passed the chair ever returns to it. Re-election to the office never occurs. No alderman is willing to pay the tolls twice. He might be if he could get a peerage for a second term.

The election of the lord mayor is a burlesque performance, with touches of mediæval mummery, like the November procession, with its tinsel splendors and grotesque pageantry. Half a dozen ex-sheriffs have an informal conference, and one of them agrees to take the office and to pay the costs for a year. The common crier, the recorder, the common sergeant, the mace bearers, the sword bearers and the chaplains appear for dress parade, and a small knot of liverymen gives assent. The lord mayor is elected by representatives of the liveried guilds, and he exercises jurisdiction over a square mile of territory with a resident population of 35,000. The greater London, with its 700 square miles and 7,000,000 residents—a world within itself—has no executive head and no centralized system of government. It is the center of a worldwide empire, yet it is an anomalous jumble of "disjected provinces" without unity of action or enlightened and progressive municipal policies. The modern art of municipal government can offer no more startling contrast than that between the choice of the lord mayor of London by half a dozen rich gentlemen who have been sheriff and the popular election of a municipal dictator for Greater New York.

A SWIFT HUMILIATION.

An Arrogant Father Humbled by His Twelve-year-old Son.

"It is an everlasting and incontrovertible fact," remarked the undersized man, "that pride goes before a fall. I used to have some doubts on the subject, but they have all been swept away by the events of this afternoon."

"It was a sudden conversion?"

"Yes, but it was a complete one. I am not in the habit of gloating over the misfortunes of others, but I must confess that a great wave of satisfaction went over me when I saw the proud structure of self esteem which Loftins has been rearing all these years totter and tumble to the dust."

"Has he met with difficulty?"

"Yes. And it did me good to see the way he got red in the face and then turned pale when he realized his position.

"He has a haughty manner. You see, he is a self made man, and, as a consequence, takes especial pride in his success. Reverses cannot fail to go hard with him."

"This one did."

"You were with him when the blow fell, and instead of sympathizing with him you turn around and exult in his misery."

"Well, if you want to put it in that kind of language, it's what I'm doing. He had been talking loud and had half succeeded in convincing me that I didn't know much, and that what I did know wasn't of any account. He had been laying down the law on every question that came up for conversation and showing me where all the theories I had ever formed about anything from politics to boiling an egg were totally wrong. Then came the crash, the awful instant in which what seemed to be a tower of strength proved as flimsy and perishable as the decoration on a wedding cake."

"The blow came in the shape of a telegram?"

"No. It was delivered by one of his own family. He had just settled back in his chair, with his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, to enjoy my silent embarrassment, when his 12-year-old son came into the room with a lot of things he wanted his father to tell him about the siege of Troy, the battle of Thermopylæ and how to extract the cube root."—Washington Star.

Clever.

"I think Mr. Doolittle is an awful clever man," said Maud Littleton in one of her confidential chats with her friend Polly Perkins.

"Do you?" said her friend. "I don't. I think he's awfully stupid."

"Oh, but he knows lots more than most men," went on Maud. "For one thing, he knows when to go when he's making a call, and for another thing he never puts his foot in it, for the reason that he never says anything."—Harper's Bazar.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Easter Egg Hunt—Annual Easter egg hunt of St. John's Parish, in the Church yard Thursday afternoon, 14th, at 4 o'clock. Admission 5 cents. Refreshments. ap 13 1t

The Easter Festival of St. James' Sunday School will begin at 8 o'clock to-night in the Parish House. Parents and other members of the congregation are requested to send fruit, cake, candy, ice cream, &c., to the Parish House between the hours of 12 and 6. The Rector requests the Sunday School teachers to meet here in the Parish House at 4 o'clock. ap 13 1t

Lost—Monday afternoon on Front, Third or Market streets a small silver purse containing $7. Reward for return to this office. ap 13 1t

For Sale—One large brown Mule, gentle and of desirable pedigree. Well broke to harness. Can be used for dray, buggy or ploughing purposes. Persons desiring to purchase can buy cheap for cash or on time. For further information apply to F. G. Punke, No. 134 southwest corner Market and Second streets, Wilmington, N. C. April 7th, 1898. sa we ap 9 2t

Country Produce—Shipments solicited by H. J. Bierman, Wholesale and Retail Commission Merchant, 215 Market street. Prompt and good returns guaranteed. ap 14 tf

Position Wanted by a competent man as Bookkeeper, three years experience. Good references. Address J. P., care STAR. ap 8 1w*

For Sale—A first-class retail Liquor Business. The reason for selling bad health. Address L. West, care STAR. ap 8 tf

H. C. Benson, 106 Dock street, solicits consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wax, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Beef Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 2, '98. apr 3 tf

Just Received—Choice Bananas, 15 and 20c per dozen; Florida and Seedless Oranges, 20 and 25c; California Navels, 30 and 40c; Jamaica, 40 and 50c. Confectioneries equally low. N. Paul, 204 Princess street. mar 22 tf

Hot Lunch Free every day from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and Saturday night. Roast Beef, Sour Kraut, Frankfurter and other delicacies at the Globe Saloon, 22 Market street. mar 5 1m

Your Country Produce—Ship your country produce to L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street, for good prices and prompt returns. Chickens, Eggs, Peas, etc., for the city trade. feb 24 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., Box 82, Philadelphia Pa. de 18 D&W tf

Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Big Hominy, N. C. Head Rice, Choice Hay, and all kinds of Feed; lowest prices. Jno. S. McEachern. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 94. de 9 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 16 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 98. sep 21 tf

BOTTOM FACTS

In the Maine investigation make startling News.

The bottom facts in connection with our hard ware stock reveal the largest assortment and lowest prices for quality to be found anywhere. Everything comprised in the term of "Hard ware," all of the best quality and marked at prices admitting of no argument. Dealers can here find the best source of supply for their wants.

Purchases delivered at depots without expense, and patron's interest carefully looked after.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGES

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we will convince you.

Our lines of general Hardware, Cutlery, Brass goods, &c., are complete in each department.

J. W. MURCHISON,

mar 30 tf ORTON BUILDING.

AN UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER

Spain can claim to be, but we don't deal in that kind of merchandise. Prime, fat beef, juicy mutton, Spring lamb, veal and fresh poultry we keep in stock at all times, and you will find it fresh, tender and luscious at this market, and sent to your order in good shape and prompt service.

I. B. RHODES.

ap 9 tf

Seed, Seed, Seed.

NEW CROP

JUST ARRIVED.

All Varieties. Lowest Prices.

Truckers, Country Merchants and Gardeners will save money by buying from

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale Druggist and Seedsman,

feb 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

A Beautiful Line

—OF—

EASTER FOOT WEAR

JUST RECEIVED

and on sale at

MERCER & EVANS',

Successors to H. C. EVANS.

ap 6 tf 115 Princess street.

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the W. & W. R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23rd, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that Company, due and payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to all holders of record of this date.

The transfer books will stand closed from March 23rd, to March 31st, 1898, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,

m 24 8t Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.

STRIKE NOW!

Don't wait for "Tuesday, or Wednesday, or Thursday, or Friday," Do not let "them" get the advantage of you. If you aint got 'em you MIGHT get 'em.

Spring Cleaning is Pleasant when you use

"Corneau's" Bed Bug Interceptic.

Most good Housekeepers use it. ap 3 tt

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.

feb 25 tf Goldsboro, N. C.

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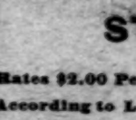

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THREE GOOD HOUSES.

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Where Men's and Boys' Suits are made-to-measure, or ready to wear. Other furnishing goods. High grades. Low prices. Fit guaranteed. Bell Phone 401.

Rev. J. R. MARSHALL, Agent,

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mar 30 5w 1st fr